

Recreation



Drama Publications

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Basic Scenery for Dramatic Publications (MB 1933) 10c

A discussion of the components needed for a unit set and suggestions for adapting it for various productions.

Brides of Yester-Year (P 32) 10c

A plan for conducting a pageant of wedding gowns that have been worn by brides in the community.

Charminade (P 48) 10c

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A discussion of the organization and program of the community theater, suggesting such practical ways of overcoming space and time problems as arena and script-in-hand presentations.

A Day at Nottingham (MP 13) 15c

A Robin Hood festival for children and teenagers, suitable for presentation at any time during the playground season but especially appropriate for May Day.

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Simple stunts requiring little or no preparation, suitable for banquets, community gatherings, stage or platform.

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Finger Puppets (P 112) 35c

Illustrated directions for making several types of finger puppets, and a short puppet play.

Fun With Charades (F 10) 10c

Charades is an excellent lead-up game for the inexperienced drama group, and gives valuable practice in the art of pantomime. These brief and simple instructions will enable any group to play the less complicated forms of the game.

How to Produce a Play 50c

Steps in play production from choosing the play to the final check-up, with suggestions for make-up, costuming, lighting and scenery.

Inexpensive Costumes for Plays, Festivals and Pageants (MP 41) 25c

A detailed explanation of many practical methods of producing inexpensive costumes that will give an illusion of authenticity.

Informal Dramatics—#2 in the "Playground Series" (P 100) 50c

A booklet designed to interpret to the playground leader the forms of drama appropriate to the playground and to show him how simple these can be. It contains a wealth of valuable suggestions on techniques and methods.

A List of Plays for Children from Five to Fifteen (MP 416) 10c

A list of more than fifty plays suitable for young actors and actresses.

Masks—Fun to Make and Wear (P 107) 15c

Masks may be an excellent introduction to dramatic activity for young people. This bulletin contains explicit directions for making many masks, both simple and elaborate.

An Operetta in the Making (Reprinted from RECREATION, October, 1949) 15c

How the Girls' Club in Worcester, Massachusetts, produces its annual operetta.

Planning and Producing a Local Pageant (P 46) 35c

Production suggestions, a pageant outline, and ideas from communities which have actually produced their own pageants.

Plays and Pageants Based on American History, Citizenship and Other Patriotic Themes (P 94) 10c

A list of more than seventy-five one-act and full-length plays, pageants and operettas.

Play Production Made Easy 50c

A guide for the inexperienced play producer. Includes a few pantomimes, skits and very short plays that can be used for group training.

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A Selected List of Plays Suitable for Church Production (MP 230) 15c

Plays with a spiritual import, representing the three major faiths.

Shadow Puppets (MP 241) 15c

Directions for constructing and operating a simple shadow puppet and for making a shadow puppet stage.

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Six more short skits.

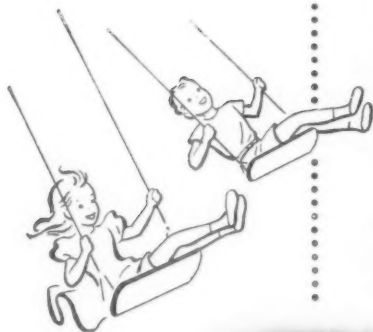
Suggested Constitution for a Community Theater (P 154) 10c

This suggested constitution will serve as a useful guide to community groups in setting up their own organization.



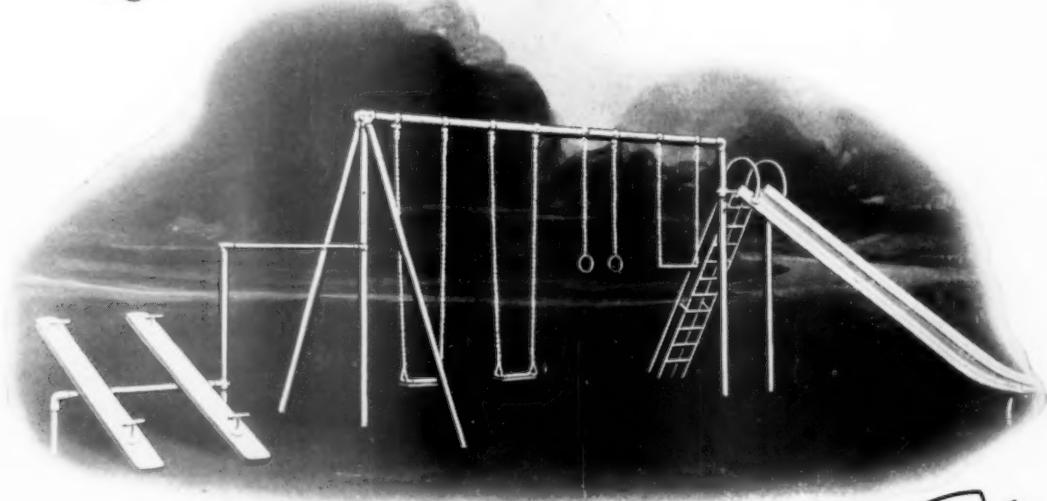
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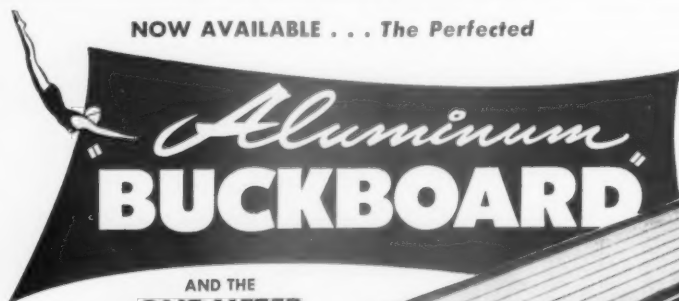
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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Recreation*

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Vol. XLVII Price 35 Cents No. 9

On the Cover

Mr. Groundhog comes out for his annual weather observation. He seems, however, to be ignoring his shadow. This picture is one of four hundred illustrations appearing in a new book, *Photography Afield*, by Ormal E. Springman, camera editor of *Sports Afield*, published by Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, at \$7.50, which will be reviewed in the March RECREATION. Photo courtesy of Mr. Springman and the *Pennsylvania Angler*.

Next Month

The March issue of RECREATION carries material on festivals and community-wide celebrations, for spring is the season which turns our thoughts to these matters. The story of a novel show wagon, and of what other communities are doing with this device, is told for those who are planning ahead for summer programs; while "Where to Get More Money for More Recreation Services" and "Adult Recreation Clubs," will be of interest to everyone.

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Affiliate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all nonprofit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily the provision or promotion of recreation services or which include recreation as an important part of their total program and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

My Philosophy of Recreation

Gerald B. Fitzgerald



First of a series of editorials, in which outstanding leaders in the field of recreation will offer their personal philosophy of recreation, as a contribution to the over-all philosophy of the recreation movement.

What follows here is composed not of words which have been written for this particular occasion alone, but rather, it is a grouping of thoughts and beliefs which I have expressed many times through the spoken or written word.

Recreation as we know it today is a product of our social and economic development. It is closely related to but not synonymous with leisure, which is also an outcome of the progress of our society. In pioneer America one first looked forward to a few hours of leisure, later to a day of leisure, then to free weekends, and to vacations—and now the older age people to years of leisure after retirement. People use their leisure in a variety of ways, but chiefly in the pursuit of recreation interests. All leisure activities thus are not recreation. To be such they must be morally sound, mentally and physically upbuilding, respectful of the rights of others, voluntarily motivated, and provide a sense of pleasure and achievement.

A descriptive definition is that recreation is the natural expression of certain human interests and needs seeking satisfaction chiefly during leisure. Recreation today is a part of living, in all communities. Because it is this it prospers in war and in peace, in illness and in health, in depression and in prosperity, and in disaster and in tranquility. We have developed recreation in America to the point where,

in both its organized and unorganized aspects, it is a mirror of our beliefs, our characteristics, our democratic processes, the progress of our culture, and our moral philosophy as a people.

People are possessed of two basic types of needs—those related to survival and those related to personality. Recreation is primarily related to the personality of developmental needs, although it also has some relationships with survival needs. Recreation cannot be used as a substitute. It becomes truly meaningful when basic survival needs have been satisfied.

The fundamental purpose of recreation, however stated, is to retain or recapture for the adult the joy of life as the child knows it. It is to help the adult to retain the insatiable curiosity of the child, the zest for living, his joy in new adventure, his pride in creating things, his joy of companionship, his sense of imagination, and his desire to learn.

Recreation may have certain by-products such as improved health and lower indices of delinquency, but these are additional dividends and are not foundational purposes.

Recreation ranks alongside work as one of two of the several fundamental activities of life. As the character of work has changed so has the meaning of recreation. Invention, science and technology, and their effects upon the nature of work for many millions of people, have placed a greater responsibility upon leisure and recreation for providing opportunities and expres-

sions for realizing the creative and achievement needs of man. A simple illustration of the loss of artistry in work is that of the barber who shaves himself with an electric razor in full view of passersby.

Thus, to understand recreation, its meaning and its potentialities, we must first understand the society in which we live, for recreation is nothing if it is not a product of our social and economic culture.

Recreation means different things to different people and different things to the same person at different times. Whatever the choice of recreation may be, it is certain that through it the individual is seeking to satisfy some inner need. The activity is merely the vehicle that one uses to travel to his destination of a sense of satisfaction and achievement. To devote at least a portion of one's leisure to doing something for someone else is one of the highest forms of recreation.

Although recreation is chiefly a leisure activity there are some fortunate persons who find their means of livelihood to be a part of their recreation pattern. Attitudes toward required duties and chosen occupations are the factors that render indistinct the lines of demarcation between work and recreation. A basic distinction, however, is that work is compulsory and recreation is voluntary. Those professions which are accompanied by a sense of social serviceship are most likely to possess some recreation values. Thus many recreation leaders find many of the personal joys of recreation in their work. To me one of those joys is the sense of satisfaction and achievement that I receive in writing about recreation, and this opportunity has given me an additional chance to practice one of my recreations.

DR. FITZGERALD, *Director of Recreation Training, University of Minnesota, is interested in many phases of recreation. He has served as the chairman of the recreation section of The National Conference on Graduate Study in Health Education, Physical Education and Recreation (see his report in January RECREATION). He is also active in the field of hospital recreation.*

Directory

Sirs:

Several years back, your magazine published the names of superintendents or heads of recreation for the various departments in the United States, and it surely was a grand help to all of us when we were attempting to correspond with our fellow workers. That publication has been eliminated and I miss it; and I voice the opinion of many others. When someone comes up with the question "Who is the director of Fort Wayne, Indiana, or Hong Kong?" it's kind of nice to answer as to how the person may be reached. Some day when the NRA has a surplus amount of paper, I wish they would publish one of the monthly bulletins with the names and addresses of the heads of the departments.

ALICE DIETZ, *Assistant Director, Recreation Division, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis, Minn.*

- The 1951 Directory of Affiliate Members and Active Associate Members of the National Recreation Association carries some of this information. Individuals are listed. Their titles are not included, but may be in the future if this proves to be desirable.—Ed.

Who Are You Kidding?

Sirs:

I don't know if Florence Anderson, author of "Oil Painting. Why not try it yourself?" is still writing for you, or if she is still around to listen, but I would like to say something myself, concerning her article, and the general line of thought in articles of its kind.

I happened to be perusing some back copies of RECREATION and came across a black and white print of a Daumier. Next to it is Florence Anderson's article on oil painting. The copy is February 1943.

At the impact of the Daumier I was carried back to my wonderful art-school days and for a moment enjoyed a nostalgic feeling of bliss. The bliss that comes from being surrounded by other student artists and full-fledged artist instructors, exhibits, getting one's first picture hung and so on. But my moment of bliss was short lived for I began to read Florence Anderson's article.

She says: "Many a would-be-artist is intimidated by the thought of oil painting." Better that they should remain intimidated rather than become one of those self-satisfied Sunday painters such as Winston Churchill—one of those whose taste ends with a bowl of pretty flowers or a sugary landscape.

A little later: "A little courage mixed with paint may even result in a master-piece, who knows?" . . . If



Daumier heard you say that you would know in short order. He would have guffawed at you through the medium of one of his more sarcastic cartoons.

Still later: "Painting is not difficult." Who is Florence trying to kid? Renoir painted with arthritic fingers. Yes, after years of grueling practice.

And the tools. Do you realize that it costs close to \$100 to set yourself up for oil painting?

"There are no set rules in painting." Maybe not so straightforward as black is black and white is white, but rules all the same, and procedures and techniques.

I can't bear to go through the whole article. And I can make my point without all that. People can have fun painting without being artists. Sure. But they won't have much fun if they go at it in a half-cracked way. You would be much better off to use four pages of your magazine showing people how to go about forming a painting class and getting a proper instructor. Or else just print a few Daumier's so that I can at least look at them without being assaulted by a lot of half-truths.

JIM JOHNSTON, *Recreation Superintendent, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.*

- We appreciate Mr. Johnston's point, but we still maintain that you can have a lot of fun with painting for your own amusement, even though you can never hope to be a Daumier or a Renoir—and without great expense too! Anyone else have any comments?—Ed.

Television

Sirs:

I am beginning a thesis on the general subject, "Use of Television by Organized Community Recreation Programs." I would like to gather as much information on this subject as possible,

in order to (1) educate myself for service in this field in the future and (2) leave a report here at Syracuse University which can be used as a starting point for later student research, both in the television and recreation schools. Do you know of any similar reports or articles? Has your association done much in this line? Have you any examples showing how city recreation departments are using TV? Have you the names of some people in recreation who might be able to supply additional information?

JOHN JARSTAD, *933 Maryland Avenue, Syracuse, New York.*

- This whole subject of television in public recreation programs is one which has been of great concern and interest to us, as well as to public recreation departments. Actually, there are several angles to it. Evidently, Mr. Jarstad is attacking it from the angle of public recreation departments actually promoting and extending their services through the medium of television—in other words, actually putting on recreation programs including the teaching of skills in simple handicrafts, games that can be played at home or in the backyard, the making of favors and decorations for holiday celebrations, storytelling, dramatics, musical programs, square dancing and other forms of dancing, and the like. Another side of this question is the effect that television has had, and is having, upon the programs in community recreation buildings. We have heard, for example, that some leaders have found that their attendance has jumped considerably when a television set has been placed in the lounge. Other recreation leaders have complained that while more children and adults may come to watch the tele-

vision, the other activities offered by the center have suffered. We have felt that if the latter is true, then the leaders in those community recreation buildings have failed to use the television programs as motivations for the other activities, or have not scheduled the activities properly, or have failed to exercise proper control over the use of the television set. RECREATION has carried a number of articles about television and the public recreation departments. We refer to the following issues: August, 1940; February, 1949; January, 1950; March, 1950; December, 1950; June, 1951.—Ed.

Baseball Billiards

Sirs:

Speaking of "Old Games Into New", (see January 1953, RECREATION), I, many years ago, was confronted in a youth center with two pocket-billiard tables that were forever busy and a regular billiard table that was rarely used. The boys felt that too much skill was required for the latter game.

Anxious to see that every facility was used, I tried to devise a number of variations of the game, hopeful that I might develop interest in billiards, but the youngsters' response was discouraging. Finally one day, while watching one boy idly practicing shots, and, noting that he was sincerely trying with but little success, I began to toy with a new idea. As it took form, I became enthusiastic myself and called several boys over to outline my new game.

Taking a cue, I told the boy who had been practicing that he and I were going to play a game of "baseball" and that the other boys, in watching, could evaluate the game for us.

I pointed out to the group that the reason for their lack of interest was that they missed so often, and that our game would make use of that fact. Also, that the two basic games of billiards were straight or baulk-line and three cushion, and that they could adapt themselves to either.

Then came the first rules, two boys to play. Each had nine turns (at bat) at the table. They had to shoot until they had three misses (outs) for a turn (inning).

Successfully making a billiard, making the cue ball hit first one, then the other, constituted a single. If the cue ball hit one cushion after hitting the first object ball and then hit the other, it was a double; a two cushion shot was a triple, and a three cushion billiard was a home-run.

The new approach to the game fascinated the boys and they quickly realized that they could simulate sacri-

fices as in baseball by deliberately missing in order to set up the object balls for easier billiards.

The response was terrific; before that day was over we were starting leagues; later, as skills improved, we set up classes as in baseball with the top players in major leagues and the others in minor leagues waiting to move up, but playing regularly.

With so many eager to play, we developed changes from the individual game and formed, first, teams of three, each to shoot in their inning until they had made an out. Then it changed again to teams of four, five, even up to nine, each to shoot once in his turn for a hit, or an out. And the interest developed to the extent that they wanted, and some did keep, (batting averages) scoring averages!!!

Many variations were tried, but some four of the above were the most popular. The table was always in use, and for awhile, the pocket billiard tables were ignored. Soon, interest leveled off and these tables again resumed normal play, but never once was the billiard table idle—being occupied with a baseball game, or even better, with billiard players who, because of the skills they had acquired in the impromptu game, saw that billiards could be a challenge to them and a source of satisfaction in accomplishment.

That was twenty-eight years ago. Some form of this game is still played in my home town, but it has never been popularized elsewhere. My only reason for writing this now is that two weeks ago I attended a meeting in a youth center, saw an idle billiard table, some boys sitting around—and took off my coat and started again.

As I left the center, I looked back and, seeing the crowd around the table cheering the players in the game, realized that possibly *YOU* might be able to use this game in *YOUR* center.

MYRON N. HENDRICK, *Director of Recreation, Department of Parks and Recreation, Niagara Falls, New York.*

Radiant Heating

Sirs:

I notice, in your November issue, a reference to the radiant heating being used in Miami University's new natatorium. The statement which appears on page 372 would indicate that this is the first recorded use of radiant heat in present day swimming pool construction.

You might be interested in knowing that two pools were constructed with radiant heat here in Oakland in 1949 and are proving very successful.

JAY M. VER LEE, *Superintendent of Recreation, Oakland, California.*



Michael Herman,
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Magazine and one
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Things You Should Know . .

► **THE CENSUS BUREAU** has issued state-by-state figures giving estimates of the population sixty-five years old and older. About one in every twelve persons in the U. S. on July 1, 1951, was sixty-five years or over, as compared with only one in every twenty-five, fifty years ago. The report suggests some explanations for this increase. For a free copy, write Bureau of the Census, Commerce Department, Washington 25, D.C., and ask for a copy of "Series P-25, No. 66."

► **HIGHER SALARIES THAN EVER BEFORE** are being offered to college graduates by American industry, according to the annual survey released by the placement bureau of Northwestern University. However, there still will not be enough of them. In an effort to meet the demand, representatives of 176 companies will visit on an average twenty colleges and universities. Seventeen companies say they will visit from fifty to one hundred campuses, and eleven will contact more than one hundred schools.

► **THE DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE** has requested the National Recreation Association for technical recreation assistance in making overseas service a more rewarding experience for our men and women. Miss Virginia Musselman, of the association's staff, has left for England to act as program consultant to the U. S. Air Force.

► **COFFEE AND CAKE RECENTLY LURED** seventy-five of the citizens of Pine Hills, New Jersey, to a council meeting, the largest number ever to attend a regular session, according to the *New York Times*. The serving of refreshments was adopted to encourage attendance and thereby increase interest in municipal affairs. Previously, only two or three citizens had attended. This good device has been used at board meetings by some recreation directors and is highly recommended for others.

► **PROMOTION OF GOOD RELATIONSHIPS**

between American military personnel and the Japanese people, and the plans of the joint recreation committees set up by Tom Rivers of the National Recreation Association while in Japan, have received the personal endorsement of General Mark Clark. He says, "Joint recreational endeavors between Japanese and Americans should prove invaluable in expanding common interests in activities which tend to cultivate international good will."

► **A NEW OFFICE FOR ITS INTERNATIONAL RECREATION SERVICE**, will be opened by the National Recreation Association during March or April. It will be located in the International Center, constructed by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The building is on the United Nations Plaza in New York City.

► **A PROPOSAL TO PENALIZE PARENTS** for their children's acts of vandalism in city parks, has given rise to strenuous opposition in New York City. The bill, which would fine them up to twenty-five dollars, was passed by the city council on December 23, by a vote of sixteen to eight. A tie vote of eight to eight in the Board of Estimate was admittedly influenced by the court's Board of Justices, which opposed the measure. It comes up for reconsideration at the Board of Estimate's regular meeting on January 29th.

► **PUBLIC-PRIVATE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR GROUP WORK, RECREATION AND INFORMAL EDUCATION** will be the topic of a discussion panel at the National Conference of Social Work, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, May 31-June 5. Mr. Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director of the National Recreation Association has accepted an invitation to be on the program.

► **A WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE**, will be held in Washington on March 25-27 with the approval of President Eisenhower, and under the sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Incorporated.

ted. This is a non-profit organization recently established by a committee of citizens interested in the wise use of our resources for the nation's growth, welfare and security. The active participation and assistance of the NRA have been specifically requested. The association will be taking leadership with reference to the recreation resources of the nation.

► **THE CURRENT MAILING** of an Active Associate Membership Letter inaugurates another service of the NRA to its Associate Members. The letter will carry special news and information of importance and interest to members as active workers in the recreation field. Consideration is also being given to an Affiliate Membership Bulletin.

► **TWO MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN ADDED** to the editorial committee for the American Guide Series, being published by the National Recreation Association, are a representative of the American Association for State and Local History and a representative of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

► **CHAIRMEN HAVE BEEN SELECTED** for pre-workshop committees, for a second National Workshop on Recreation, sponsored and financed by The Athletic Institute of Chicago, to be held in late 1953 or early 1954. The purpose, of the ten-day or two-week session, will be to develop a book setting forth "the principles behind and the content of a modern program of recreation opportunities in the community setting." For further information see "People and Events" in the next issue of RECREATION.

► **ANY VILLAGE IN MINNESOTA** may enter into a recreational program with a school district, without vote of the people, according to a recent issue of *Minnesota Municipalities*. Opinion to Robert G. Lampe, Dundas village attorney, October 30, 1952. (159-B-1)

► **THE ANNUAL OBSERVANCE** of Brotherhood Week falls on February 15-22 this year. Sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, this will mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of that organization. The theme is "Mobilizing Our Moral and Spiritual Resources for Brotherhood."

► **JUST OFF THE PRESS**—a new pamphlet, *Plant-Centered Recreation for Defense Workers—Organization and Administration*, which is a companion-

Things You Should Know

(Continued)

piece to *Community Recreation for Defense Workers*; both are published by the National Recreation Association. This is fourth in a series of special defense publications sponsored by the association's department of Defense Related Activities.

► The following district recreation conferences, sponsored by the NRA, will be attended by Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director of the association: Pacific Southwest, Southern and Pacific Northwest.

► Returning from leave of absence, Mrs. Anne Livingston, of the NRA staff, resumes her duties with the association on March first. Mrs. Ruth Ehlers, also a training specialist, will once again be able to give more time to the association's training program.

► Applications are being received for the position of Executive Director of West End Neighborhood House in Wilmington, Delaware. We understand that the salary range is \$4,000-\$4,500 or possibly higher, depending, of course, upon qualifications of applicant. For more detailed information write Recreation Personnel Service, National Recreation Association.

Recreation Therapists Sought In California

A nationwide civil service examination will be held, March 17, to obtain qualified recreation therapists for California state institutions.

College graduates who have majored in recreation or recreation therapy may apply, providing their major has included supervised field work. Graduates with minors in recreation or recreation therapy, certain types of majors and those with a year of group recreation work experience may also apply, as may applicants who have completed graduate work in a school of social work. Qualified applicants should file applications by February 24.

The monthly starting salary is \$310. Therapists receive a five per cent increase at the end of six months' satisfactory service, and annual increase thereafter to a maximum of \$376.

Detailed information and application forms may be obtained from: State Personnel Board, Sacramento, California.

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less than 1 doz.	1.75 ea.		
One Dozen Nets		Adaptors to fit	
(Discount 30%) or 17.40 doz.		any clamp	each .10

All nets are 5'-3" unless otherwise specified

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A Moment of Decision

A few weeks ago I witnessed an impromptu little drama which demonstrated that ways can be found of bridging the gap between children of different backgrounds and different cultures.

On a clear moonlight night, I stepped off one of two big trucks which had brought American Girl Scouts and their leaders from Heidelberg to a German youth activities camp forty miles from the city. The German girls were to give a dramatic program for the entertainment of their American guests. As the American teen-agers hopped to the ground, they found themselves face to face with German girls waiting to receive them. For a moment both groups hung back, conscious of the barriers that separated them. Then one Girl Scout saw a friend in the German group and started moving toward her. In a matter of seconds, the ice was broken and both groups rushed together, found partners, and together enjoyed the program and songs around a huge campfire.

It is a reasonable assumption that these children, when they become adults, will not yield readily to easy, damaging generalizations about other races and other cultures, but, remembering their friends and acquaintances of childhood, will think of those basic qualities of humanness that bind us rather than of the learned differences that separate us.

"And a little child shall lead them."
—Dorothy C. Stratton, *National Executive Director, Girl Scouts of America.*

Comic Book Rating

Although comic books have become established as a new media of communication (sales, as reported in 1951, totaled 80,000,000 copies per month)—there still remains a controversy on what effect they may have upon the juvenile mind. In this connection, *Parents Magazine* reports in their November, 1952, issue, an annual rating prepared by a Cincinnati Committee on the Evaluation of Comic Books. This grew out of the need, felt by a group of parents, for help with the comic book problem.

Their evaluation shows, among other things, that the proportion of comic books dealing with crime has remained about the same over the last few years, but that today there is a sharp increase in war comics—nearly all of which are poor, according to the committee's standards.

Editorially Speaking

After months of work the committee was ready to group these books into four categories: those to which there was no objection, some objection, objectionable and very objectionable. On this basis, only sixty per cent were judged suitable for children and young teen-agers.

Congressional Hearings

According to *The Publishers' Weekly*, the Gathings Committee investigating "immoral, obscene or otherwise offensive matter" and "improper emphasis on crime, violence and corruption" in books, magazines and comic books was scheduled to go into action on the first of December, 1952.

A similar committee, a subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee, has held hearings in New York and Washington on the incidence of juvenile delinquency in relation to radio and TV programs.

The American Book Publishers Council has announced that it will closely follow the Gathings committee hearings.

Games

Why play games at all? Games in the remote past had religious significance; for some they remain a cult if not a religion. Later they were looked upon as a form of military training; for many they are still a battle. A book on games would not be worth writing if games had no real meaning here and now. It is interesting that the secret of both enjoyment and success in games is concentration. A man is happy not

when he says "I am happy," but when he forgets himself altogether and concentrates entire attention on work or play. Then time ceases to exist. A man wins a game not when he says "I must win," but when he concentrates ruthlessly on the point to be won, the ball to hit or the pieces to be moved on the board. The happy-go-lucky player enjoys his game and as long as he remains lucky remains happy, but he would enjoy it more should he forget his mask of happy-go-lucky. The essence of a game is individual or team competition. It is not unsporting to try to win, it is irrelevant not to, an insult to an individual opponent to fail in concentration and sabotage to a team of which you are a member. The phrase "he takes his games too seriously" is silly, for every good player takes his game seriously; the better player you are the more enjoyment you give and gain. No, the player who is angry when he loses doesn't concentrate enough—that is, he doesn't take his game seriously enough—and that is *why* he loses. To the true games-player the game itself, the changing pattern, the playing of each shot, is all-important, not "I winning" or "I losing." Afterwards, perhaps, when he emerges from the game he may feel disappointed that he has lost and may remember with rage or amusement incidents which were brief irrelevancies at the time. But that's afterwards, and to the worker who loves his work and the player who loves his game, afterwards is unimportant. Concentration, plus sheer spontaneous exuberance, makes the best kind of games-player.

Games after all are not *only* games, they are games, just as an elephant is not *only* an elephant, it is an elephant. Games are also rituals, patterns and symbols of life itself, and as such have a meaning beyond "my enjoyment," "your enjoyment," teaching a great deal more than the psychology of opponents and all the methods of play. As symbols they can at once be rejoiced in and treated with respect as the mysterious providers of that intense peace which is both action and contemplation.—From *Dictionary of Games*, by J. B. Pick. Philosophical Library. (For review of this new English book see page 503, RECREATION, January 1953.)

BROTHERHOOD WEEK, FEBRUARY 15-22, 1953

Sponsored by the
National Conference of
Christians and Jews

I shall pass through this world but once.
Any good, therefore, that I can do
Or any kindness that I can show
To any human being
Let me do it now. Let me
Not defer it or neglect it for
I shall not pass this way again.

—A Quaker Prayer

Education in Play

William M. Lamers

*B*lessed are those who have learned to season the meat of labor with the salt of play; for, eating well, they shall live long upon the earth.

*B*lessed are those with developed inner resources, for they shall inherit the joys of the spirit.

*B*lessed are those who can fill their earned leisure pleasantly, for they shall possess abundant hours and days.

*B*lessed are those with skillful hands, for their substance and joys shall know rich increase.

*B*lessed are those who can bridge the empty minutes with happy work, for they shall not fall into the pit of boredom.

*B*lessed are those who have learned to love the arts, who live in constant contemplation of high thoughts, for they shall know exaltation of the spirit.

*B*lessed are the companionable, for they shall discover companionship.

*Y*ea, thrice blessed are those who in making a living shall find time and ways to live a life, for only one is given to each of us here and hereafter.

*Y*ea, thrice blessed are they, for they shall find peace, which is the Kingdom of Heaven.



DR. LAMERS is assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee Public Schools.

Reprinted from *Teaching Progress*, November, 1950, published by Milwaukee Public Schools.

Philosophical

THE search for a philosophy of recreation is much like the hunt for the elusive "Scarlet Pimpernel." The logical sequence of such a search entails the primary need of a definition, for which we turn to *Webster's New International Dictionary*, unabridged, 1951, which states:

RECREATION [ME *recreacioun*, fr. OF *recreation*, fr. L. *recreatio*.] 2. Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion; play; also a mode or means of getting diversion or refreshment. Synonym: see Play. Antonym: see Work.

It is easy to see that there is a vastness to the subject which would enable us to venture into the fields of every imaginable occupation of man. The ramifications are aptly described in the classic of recreation thought, Viscount Grey's speech on recreation before a group of Harvard undergraduates after the first World War.¹ Grey spends much time discussing the manifestations of recreation, pointing out that recreation is that which each man considers his most pleasurable diversion, and he mentions, as an example, the fact that the deep profound study of philosophy has been his own recreation on many occasions.

The separation of recreation from work is a principle which many leading educators oppose, pointing out that there are many instances where men love and enjoy their work, and having created no tension through their work are not in need of recreation as it commonly applies to others. Joseph Lee, one of the fathers of recreation, also disagrees in that he maintains that play is recreation for adults since it is a renewal of life, whereas it is a gaining of life for children, thus being a creation rather than a recreation. But in both cases he holds that the term recreation must include: music, drama, crafts and all free activity, especially creative activity which enriches life.

Mr. Butler² points out that whereas building a boat may

be one man's hobby, it is another man's work. Still further he maintains that the element of physical preparedness enters the matter a great deal, citing as an example the fact that ordinarily dancing may be a form of recreation, but if the parties participating in the dance have reached a point of fatigue, the activity takes on the aspects of work.

It is plain that definitions of recreation vary; and though there is agreement on its nature and function, there is confusion in formulating the definitions. Since the lines of demarcation between recreation and ordinary types of occupation are not always clear, we try to interpret its meaning by saying that it is not always what someone does, but rather it is the motive, attitude and value of the doing, to the individual, that gives the activity a recreational significance.

Historical Background

Recreation reaches back to the beginning of man, increasing in scope and importance, through the unrolling of the centuries, as work became more arduous and leisure time more plentiful. . . . When the scientific period arose in philosophy, its counterpart arose in recreation and play. A greater desire for understanding of the workings of man's mind and body brought out a more scientific and philosophic approach. Health came to be more important. Great thinkers and educators of the period made play and recreation part of their plans for better living.

The present period of social relationship is the highest plane reached by recreation since the golden age of Greece. Though there is considerably less emphasis placed on the aesthetic approach of the Greeks, it is by far more encompassing, fostering more of the spirit of democracy. As the social sciences have caught up with the natural sciences, recreation and play have come to be more than a set of conditioners for the body or for the state. Man and his relationship with man has come to be the outstanding feature of recreation in this period.

Justification of Recreation

The late President Roosevelt, in a 1942 report to Congress, included among the basic freedoms the following: "THE RIGHT to rest, recreation and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and to take part in an advancing civilization." Seldom given adequate notice or emphasis, this freedom is as important as education itself. In fact

¹ Viscount Grey of Fallondon, *Recreation* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1920). (Reprinted in 1945 by National Recreation Association with a foreword by Howard Braucher, \$1.60, copies still available.)

² George D. Butler, *Introduction to Community Recreation* (2nd ed.; New York: McGraw-Hill, 1949).

MR. KIPNIS, *New York University graduate and former recreation director in a veterans' hospital, has spent four years in the air corps and is now acquiring his master's degree under Dr. Joseph J. Tigert at University of Miami.*

Aspects of Recreation

Arthur M. Kipnis

there are increased tendencies to give recreation a place in the collegiate physical education curriculum as a basic course. One need only to pick up any standard physical education textbook to find among its aims a list which will always contain a provision for the preparation of the child for the use of leisure time in later life. Mortimer J. Adler explains its relation to education very aptly when he says:

It is a mark of wisdom in Greek political thought that the form and content of education receive primary consideration from those who are concerned with the nature and the welfare of the state. Education, is, of course, broadly conceived; it is not limited to the problems of a school system, to the administration of official pedagogues and the curriculum of instruction. Whatever can be taught is educational matter; anything that shapes the body, forms character or gives knowledge or discipline to the mind, is an agency of education, whether or not its human medium is a person having the social status of a teacher, whether or not the environment in which it occurs is a school.³

Adler further enlightens the path of recreation's cause by a quote from Aristotle's *Politics*:

Life . . . is devoted to labor and rest. The politician who composes a body of laws ought, therefore, to extend his views to both. The citizens should be fitted for rest and peace, as much as, if not more than, for labor and war. It is to these objects that the education of children ought to tend.

The legislator who did not teach his citizens how to rest would be greatly at fault; many social disorders arise from this failure. However there is a word of caution espoused by Plato, when he warns that seeing that the means of recreation may have an educational influence should not prevent one from seeing that they are means of *recreation*. The aims of recreation are not the same as those of education, though the same means may serve both ends and though both recreation and education are necessary for a good life.

Lebert H. Weir expresses the matter well when he says:

Recreation in an intelligently ordered life needs no excuse or reason for its existence. It is merely a fundamental part of a rhythm of daily existence. It was not a problem among so called primitive people. It became a problem only when society became more highly organized (civilized), and motives of material gain became dominant, leading to an over emphasis of work. This was not so unfortunate in itself until science and invention placed into the hands of the materialists the tools which took much of the joy and satisfaction out of work. Recreation then became a social problem. It represented an element of life that needed to be recaptured. . . .⁴

The Pragmatic Viewpoint

The pragmatist is not primarily interested in the high sounding moral phraseology of the idealist or in the scientific hodge-podge of the realist, but is desirous of obtaining a way for man to live at peace with and in his environment. Basically he believes recreation should satisfy desires and give immediate and direct satisfactions. The doing, rather than the competition, is the important thing. In no other philosophy is the individual of greater importance. The late Howard Braucher, pioneer in the recreation movement and late president of the National Recreation Association, stated:

The recreation movement is founded on the recognition of the dignity and the worth of the individual human being: . . . this makes it impossible for the recreation worker to plan to violate the individual's personality by trying to fix facilities and leadership so that the person is not free to be the person he wants to be, to do the things he wants to do, in time that is supposed to be free.

Emphasis on the value of doing is further pointed up by Professor Mary Whitley when she says, "In brief, any play through which a child is led to acquire information, to develop skill, to exercise aesthetic judgment or to gain practice in solving problems may be said to be educative—to the degree that the facts learned, or the power produced, have values in themselves."⁵

High school curriculums are becoming increasingly altered to include games, crafts, dances and other means of recreation which can be used well into the later years in life. As mentioned before, the college curriculum is becoming increasingly aware of the need of recreation, with the result that some few now offer doctorates in recreation. It is the pragmatic school that is pushing recreation into the spot of prominence wherein it now stands.

John Dewey, our foremost pragmatist said, "If education does not afford opportunity for wholesome recreation, and train the capacity for seeking and finding it, the suppressed instincts will find all sorts of illicit outlets. . . . Education has not more serious responsibility than making adequate provision for enjoyment of recreative leisure; not only for the sake of the immediate health, but still more, if possible, for the sake of its lasting habits upon the mind."

³ Mortimer J. Adler, *Art and Prudence* (New York: Lonkman-Green, 1937), p. 3.

⁴ Lebert H. Weir, *Europe at Play* (New York: Barnes & Co., 1937), p. 1.

⁵ Michael O'Shea, Ed., *The Child: His Nature and His Needs*, (New York: The Children's Foundation, 1924), p. 68.



Children learn the difference between playing with animals and teasing them. We love to watch Sugar, the groundhog, eating. An admirer holds her.



A ceramic piece from the pioneer project undertaken by Richard, age twelve, attracts museum visitors. The complete project fills a museum case.

CREATIVE

Talk about excitement! This morning a *kinkajou* arrived at the Junior Museum. Children greeted her with open arms and how she enjoyed filling them. Koko and Moko immediately protested her taking up her abode in the animal room. They are our adorable and badly spoiled ringtail monkeys. They insist upon getting much more than their share of the attention. They are not fond, either, of Sugar, the groundhog, for we all love to play with her and watch her sit up very straight when she eats. With children watching them, Sugar and Nibbles, our white rabbit, may run all over the museum, upstairs and down. They need to be guided away from such things as African violets, which Nibbles does enjoy munching on, or ferns which Sugar eats in a hurry. They both are given plenty of green salads in their daily menus but they somehow prefer the museum plants.

If they venture downstairs, they like to investigate the wet clay things wrapped up on the workroom shelves. Ceramics is one of our specialties at the Junior Museum. Though we do all crafts, clay work is preferred because it is easily approached from the creative viewpoint. Everything done in our workshop is entirely creative. No green ware is brought in, no rubber molds for plaster objects, no designs to be traced or copied. Our purpose is to help children live creatively, to help them to explore and to realize what a wonderful world we do live in, how much there is to do and learn in their leisure time, and that it is so thrilling that it can not be left alone. We hope to tease them with a little knowledge in a lot of fields so that they may further pursue those of most interest to them. We hope we are teaching a way of living. Though such an approach is much more difficult, we have found that the rewards are satisfying. What youngsters make and take home may not

MISS REED is director, Junior Museum, Portland, Oregon.

ACTIVITIES IN A JUNIOR MUSEUM

Mary Alice Reed

be as perfect as though it were made with a well worked out pattern and decorative design by the instructor; however, parents of our youngsters quickly get the idea and realize that what happens to their youngsters is more important than the articles they bring home.

Richard and Kenneth, twelve and fourteen, have been doing a project for the museum that is startling to tourists and extremely interesting to all who see it. Both boys have worked for several years in ceramics. They have recently completed two elaborate scenes, each made entirely of clay. Each scene fills a regular size glass museum case. One is prehistoric Oregon, the other pioneer Oregon. Kenneth studied prehistoric animals and vegetation and made them most realistically. Richard has a covered wagon, stockade, and pioneers sitting around a campfire; Mt. Hood shows in the distance. The ideas are entirely their own.

When Nibbles gets into our doll room she really has to be watched, for she likes to nibble on the little reed rocking chair holding one of our big dolls. We have a wonderful doll house with electric lights, electric elevator and a large yard with a swimming pool. The furniture is very elaborate and beautiful. Children never tire looking at it.

Our usual museum exhibits are in low, attractive cases so that children may enjoy them. We have many school groups coming during the school year. They often take back to school with them a guinea pig, a baby alligator, or a bird for a two-week visit.

Often an excited youngster dashes up to one of the staff with the information that a mother hamster is having babies or that little rabbits are arriving. Valuable lessons are learned in a natural way in the animal room.

Continual teaching and plenty of patience seem to be necessary to make adults and children realize the difference between playing with animals and teasing them. Teased animals become mean very quickly and we could not have

them around the children, nor could we play with them. It is important that children learn such lessons early and we find they are the best teachers for parents, and other adults, along this line.

We often have exhibits of children's work from other places—right now a most fascinating one of Japanese children's paintings from Kumamoto.

We are fortunate in our administrative heads in Portland. They have found the real values of recreation which have, in every activity or field of interest, been kept simple and sincere, cooperative rather than competitive. They have kept statistics in their proper place and have stressed the importance of quality and real accomplishment rather than exhibitionism. Our museum, as it is now, could not function under any other administrative philosophy.

The prehistoric Oregon exhibit, planned and executed by Kenneth, fourteen years old, was made after he had studied prehistoric animals and vegetation. It is amazingly realistic.



Family "At-Homes"

In the "good old days" families used to play games together in front of the fireplace or stay at home for other family-centered activities. There seems to be little of this today. We're all too busy belonging to organizations that take us out of the home.

Naturally, we can't go back to fifty or one hundred years ago, nor would we want to do so. But some families have found that spending a few evenings together every month is a lot of fun. . . .

Perhaps ten-year-old Billy has just discovered a scientific experiment that he wants to show the rest of the family. Lucille is anxious to put on a puppet show. Dad's got some new shots with his color camera for all the family to look at.

Some families have set aside certain evenings when the informal program is designed especially for the younger children. Then, every one pitches in and makes it fun for the small fry. Other evenings are beamed at the interests of the older children. The younger ones may stay for a while and then go off to bed.

Dad and Mother have their evenings, too. Perhaps Mother reads some short stories she likes particularly. Dad may have the rest of the family help him with his stamp collection. Yes, there can be many exciting things to do together in these "at-home" evenings if one keeps on the lookout for them.



DR. OSBORNE is professor of education at Teachers' College, Columbia University. His book derives its name from his daily syndicated newspaper column.

FAMILY CENTERED ACTIVITIES

Dr. Ernest G. Osborne

Homemade Table Croquet

A set of checkers, a few pieces of pliable wire, a dozen and a half corks, and some glue are all the ingredients you need for making the equipment for table croquet.

Single checkers are used in place of balls. Five checkers are glued together for each of the two pegs needed at the end of the croquet "court." Wickets are made from wire inserted in corks.

The game is played on a bare dining room table, the ping-pong table, or some other suitable surface. For active children who don't mind getting down on hands and knees, the floor makes a suitable court.

Checkers are used just as balls would be, and are propelled with the index finger. You and the youngsters may be surprised to discover how similar the game will seem to full-blown croquet. It can be a lot of fun for a rainy-day activity or for other times when children must play indoors.

The Match and Bottle Game

Here's a game of skill for "old folks" and children. It takes a lot of patience as well as a steady hand. But it's a lot of fun.

All the equipment needed is a milk bottle and a supply of wooden kitchen matches. The trick is to see how many matches can be piled on top of the open bottleneck in a long-cabin fashion.

Each player is given the same number of matches. Twenty-five to fifty is a good number with which to start. The first player places one of his

matches over the bottleneck. Then, in turn, all the other players do the same until one gets rid of all his, thus winning the game.

Anyone who knocks matches off the bottle is penalized by having to take all those that drop. Should a player drop a match inside the bottle he must accept a "gift" of one match from each other player.

Popcorn Balls

Popcorn balls have been a favorite with youngsters for a good many generations. Some times we forget what fun we had making them when we were children, and deprive our youngsters of the experience.

Do you remember how to make them? Add a half-cup of sugar to three-quarters of a cup of molasses. Cook the mixture until it makes a soft ball. Pour over popcorn and with buttered hands mold mixture into balls.

An Odds-and-Ends Treasure Chest

Rainy days come surprisingly often. Youngsters find themselves without



anything to do. Or they get into mischief because they're bored with their games and toys.

Here's a suggestion that may help meet these situations. Get a sturdy wooden box and hinge a cover on it. With the help of the children, it can be decorated with paint and brass-headed tacks so that it looks as though it were a treasure chest. Then begin to collect odds and ends that can be used for toys that youngsters like to make and play with.

A piece of broomstick from which wheels can be sawed, spools, paper salt boxes, paraffined milk containers, bits of yarn. These are but a few of the many things that can be stored away for the rainy day or the idle hour. A scroll saw, tack hammer, a couple of small carving tools, nails, tacks, and a tube of glue provide the tools needed.

You'll be surprised and the youngsters pleased with the autos, boats, houses, and a thousand and one other small toys that can be made from such simple things. A few cans of enamel paint and some cheap paint brushes can be used to add color and finish to the treasure chest products.



Hoops With Bells

Did you ever play with a hoop when you were young? One doesn't see too many today. Somehow they seem to have become old-fashioned. But it's a pretty sure thing that even modern young children will get a lot of fun out of hoop play.

The Association for Childhood Education tells, in one of their bulletins, how to make a very attractive hoop.

Get a wooden hoop from a large sugar or flour barrel. File down the nails and sandpaper the hoop until it is smooth. Paint the outside red, divide the inside into sections and paint them alternately with red, white, and blue. You can work out other color combinations, too. Get some small metal bells

and fasten them inside the hoop with metal staples.

A stick about twenty inches long, also painted and with a bell fastened to its outer end, completes an attractive and funful piece of play equipment that is both lively and musical.

Backyard Play Materials for the Young Child

Boxes and barrels, available from the corner grocery, can be used to equip the backyard for the under-fives in a most satisfactory way. Children of these years can hardly have enough boxes.

Small crates, such as those in which dried prunes or apricots are packed, make fine wagons or sleds to be dragged about with dolls or toy soldiers as passengers. Larger, sturdier ones, after they are well smoothed and sanded to avoid splinters, will serve as boats, trains, and airplanes—almost anything in the imaginative play that young children enjoy so much. A barrel open at both ends is lots of fun, too. It can be rolled around, crawled through, stood on end, used as a hiding place.

A broad flexible plank an inch and a half in thickness and ten to twelve feet long is another useful and fascinating piece of equipment. Supported on two low boxes, it makes a fine jumping board. It also can be used as an incline down which wheeled toys can be rolled. Children will find many other uses for such a board, along with the boxes and barrels.

Other "junk" too, makes excellent play material for older children. Old bricks which the youngsters, themselves, can clean of mortar, two-foot lengths of telephone poles, lengths of pipe, a set of assorted boards, packing cases, empty wooden boxes and tin cans are "tops" for the building activity the school-age child loves to carry on.

Backyard Merry-Go-Round

A homemade merry-go-round needn't cost you more than a dollar, and it will bring endless fun to your youngsters. All you need is an old wagon wheel of generous width, one which is still attached to its axle.

For the smaller fry, the axle itself can serve as the upright. Dig a hole

that will accommodate half the length of the axle. Then pour cement around the upright axle, grease the bearing so that it turns easily, and it's done.



Youngsters love to sit on the spokes as the wheel is turned by accommodating playmates. Alternatively, they can hang from the spokes and propel themselves around.

Older children will have more fun if the wheel is rigged on a taller upright. Ropes may be attached so that several children can swing themselves out into space as they run full tilt around the pole. This is not dangerous, and is loads of fun.

Clock Golf in the Backyard

Even a small yard can be used for a game that's lots of fun for the whole family—clock golf.

The setup is simple. First, draw a circle twenty-four feet across. It can be smaller if necessary. Then sink a tin can in the center. If you're going to use a golf ball, the can need only be a small one. If a croquet ball is what you have, you'll naturally need one of these large cans. Now on the rim of the circle you have drawn, drive in twelve stakes at the spots where the numbers on a clock would fall. It's a good idea to paint the tops white so they can easily be seen, for the stakes should be driven in until they are level with the ground.

The first player starts at one o'clock and tries to drive his ball with a golf club or croquet mallet into the can. Should he succeed the first time, he goes on to stake number two. If not, it is the next player's turn. Later, when skill develops, the game can be made harder by roughing up the ground or putting obstacles in the way.

The winner, of course, is the person who first completes all twelve shots.

How to Tell a Good **GOLDEN-AGE CLUB**

Social clubs and organized recreational activities for older people are now appearing in most of America's communities. The indications are that this trend will increase in the future. As yet we have no definite standards by which we can assess the success or failure of these programs. It is entirely possible that activities may be so conducted as to do more harm than good to the older men and women who take part in them. Professional recreation workers are sensitive to the needs of children because this is an area in which a great deal of study has been done. These same workers are sometimes uncertain of the needs of older people and as a result the goals for their program planning in this area may be vague or nonexistent.

Do you believe that seventy- or eighty-year-old persons are capable of growth, of benefiting from new experiences? Do you think they are still able to learn? If they have not reached full emotional maturity at their advanced age, do you believe that it is still possible for them to achieve it? Even if your answer is "yes" do you believe that it is worthwhile trying to do something about it in view of the relatively short amount of time they have left at their disposal? Do you see recreation and social group work as a means of achieving these ends?

Your answer to these questions will determine the content of your program for older people and the manner in which it will be conducted. A lot of activities for older people now provided at community expense are merely ways of helping them pass the time. This is better than nothing because many old people are bored and need suggestions and assistance in doing this. Is it enough? Is the community getting its money's worth when it provides staff time and physical facilities for such an elementary type of operation? More important still, is the older person being cheated and deprived when all he gets are endless games of bingo, pinochle and occasional community singing? These items have a place but they ought not to be the whole program. When they are used it ought to be with a conscious knowledge of why they are used.

MR. JAMES WOODS is the director of the Recreation Project for Older People of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland.

It is true that many older people ask for a simple type of program because they are not familiar with anything else. Some of them, as a result of long years of habit, appear to be satisfied with very passive activity. If this were the only test, then recreational planning and group guidance would be unnecessary skills. If these are really treated as skills the recreation worker will take his clients at whatever level he finds them and then go on to enlarge their imaginations, their emotional resources and their abilities to get more out of life.

The older person will have needs of which the program advisor may be more conscious than they. He will, through his program, find ways of meeting those needs that will prove more satisfying than anything they could devise unaided. It is a step-by-step process like any other piece of education. There is nothing dictatorial or patronizing about it. We accept this as standard practice in working with children and youth. Why shouldn't the same principle be true in working with the golden-agers' groups?

The reason for these remarks is that so much time, effort and good intentions go into our golden-age programs that it seems a sad waste of these valuable commodities not to let them function at their best. The last years of life ought not to be thought of as a period of marking time until death comes. They are given to us for living just as much as in the earlier half of life.

A visitor from abroad once made this comment about our recreational programs for older people: "I have got the impression that sometimes you in America treat your old people as though they were something in a circus or sideshow. If they are capable of doing anything at all you publicize and parade them around like prize horses for everyone to see." That criticism seemed unfair at the time, but I wonder if it did not touch on a very common weakness to be found among the general public and sometimes, even, among professional workers. Too many people regard older men and women as somewhat in the nature of curiosities, different from the rest of human kind. When they fall in love, do a good job of work, show themselves interested in the same things that bring pleasure to the rest of the world, it is looked upon as a matter of surprise

and wonderment. Community attitudes towards older people need to be changed. Does your recreation program help to provide this kind of education?

Here are some questions to ask yourself about the golden-age clubs or club with which you may be connected. The purpose of setting them down here is to emphasize the structure and function of these groups.

(1) *Who makes the club decisions?*

Does one person make them or does everyone have a chance to express opinions? Strong personalities always have a lot of influence in a group; but no club, in the long run, will be a strong one if it is dominated by the advisor, the president or one of the members. Even when members are willing to sit back and let one individual run the show, it will prove harmful if it is continued.

In a new club it usually takes a little time for the members to learn about group discussion and how to arrive at a group decision. It can be learned.



Jovial dancers from the Cleveland Golden-Age Club have a good time while they entertain their fellow club members.

(2) *Is there a varied program?*

Does the program appeal to many different interests or do the card and bingo players have everything their own way? Do the members help to plan the program through the use of a committee or a program chairman?

(3) *What kind of atmosphere is there in the club meeting?*

Is it apparent that the members like each other? Do they welcome strangers in a friendly way. When a member returns after an absence is he made to feel that he has been missed and that the members are glad to have him back? How does the group take disagreement among the members regarding some piece of club procedure? Are they willing to accept the results of democratic procedures? Do people cooperate with each other or do you find the same people preparing the refreshments, arranging the chairs and doing other chores?

(4) *Does the club have its own officers?*

Does the club have periodic elections of its officers or does it rely completely on the advisor or one member who

stays perpetually in office?

(5) *Does the club ever do anything for anybody else?*

What happens when the Community Fund drive comes along? Or the Red Cross drive? Do the members feel that they have a concern in the problems of the community or are they only concerned about receiving things themselves? The gesture of giving is more important than the amount. Do any of the members ever give their time to short-term volunteer service?

(6) *How independent is the club?*

Who pays for the club refreshments and who serves them—the members or well-meaning outsiders? Letting others help is all right for the first few meetings until the club is organized and on one or two occasions throughout the year. A club can easily be killed by kindness. Are outsiders permitted to pauperize the members by doing too many things for them for nothing?

(7) *What happens when the club is invited out?*

When the club receives an invitation to do something outside of the regular club meeting is the response apathetic or enthusiastic? It is possible for a club to get so ingrown that it loses all interest in events other than its own meetings. Lack of interest in outside events is often preliminary to lack of interest in the club itself.

(8) *What happens when a speaker is invited to the club?*

Speakers who have gone to golden-age clubs sometimes complain that members have been known to play cards before the talk was over, or that members sometimes carry on conversations while the talk was in progress. What this comes to is—how considerate are they toward others? Does your club remember to send a "thank you" letter when something is done for it?

(9) *Does the club remember its sick members?*

Is there a sick committee to make periodic visits to the ill members and then report back to the club? Are the absent ones remembered with cards? Is there someone in the club who is responsible for sending letters of condolence?

(10) *What kind of publicity does the club receive?*

Does it portray them as strange specimens of humanity or as normal human beings who want to enjoy life? Is the publicity dignified or is it oversentimental? Does it hold the old folks up to ridicule under the disguise of humor or pretended surprise that they should like certain kinds of activities?

The aims of your program for older people should include these things:

- (a) To increase their feelings of security.
- (b) To expose them to interesting and stimulating experiences, including education.
- (c) To provide them with opportunities for making new friends.
- (d) To provide them with situations that relieve their feelings of frustration and uselessness.
- (e) To develop their recreational resources so that, in addition to enjoying the present, they will have something in the event they become more physically handicapped.
- (f) To convince them that joy and old age can go together.

RECREATION-- *for Everyone*

*An interesting example of how to arouse
citizen support of a community program*

Houstonians have had much to keep them busy recently. In addition to the daily responsibilities of job and home, they have been hard at work building a metropolitan community—one which will keep pace with the living needs of a rapidly increasing population. In 1940 Houston counted some 384,000 residents and covered 73 square miles. In 1950 the count was almost 600,000 people in a city enlarged to some 160 square miles. On January 1 of this year, the estimated population was 640,000—representing an average population increase of more than 2,000 per month.

Our problems are much the same as those of any other city except for one difference—we cannot keep up with our growth. We are paving streets, laying sewers, installing traffic signals, enlarging our police force, establishing new fire stations, building new schools (and erecting portable rooms next to them before the grass has had a chance to get started), urging the purchase of sites for neighborhood parks, worrying about bayou pollution, educating for

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health, trying to get a juvenile court, and so on and on.

Our community council, charged with the responsibility of planning community services for health, welfare and recreation, has accepted the challenge. In its short history of ten years it has capitalized on the enthusiasm of a new town, stimulated the imagination of its residents to make their community a better place in which to live, channeled the many interests and helped create plans for proper welfare development. These plans are called "blueprints." One of these is "Recreation for Everyone, a Citizen Created Recreation Development Plan for Metropolitan Houston."

Citizen interest in community recreation is riding high in Houston, Texas. The reasons are many and varied. To some people it's a matter of civic pride to have the most and best of everything—recreation included. Others think of recreation as a way to prevent delinquency. Still others just want a place to send their youngsters, take their families, or to go themselves for a good time. Essentially, all want to make Houston a better place in which to live. These diverse though related interests joined forces in the recreation development project of the community council

to improve community recreation.

Three basic steps must be taken in any successful planning job. First come the facts, then a plan is created based on those facts, and on the expressed needs. And third, the plan must be sold to the community if the results are to be accomplished.

Our recreation development project followed that pattern. Back in May of 1948 a fact-finding committee was appointed in the recreation-informal education section of the community council. It made an inventory of our recreation programs and facilities and summarized the essential population data. The council's research bureau did the job as defined by the committee. About a year later the material collected was published under the title, *Recreation Facilities and Resources in Houston 1948-49*. Information was organized according to nineteen city areas.

The second phase of our planning then started. In September 1949, a steering committee was appointed to create a recreation development plan for the whole city. The job was big—too big for any one committee. It was decided to divide the work and get each neighborhood to take stock of its own recreation and make recommenda-

tions for improvement. Committee members went out to enlist the help of neighborhood leaders. Recreation was discussed over the clatter of factory machines, in the comfort of a living room, amid the books and files of a lawyer's office, alongside a busy gasoline pump, in the quiet of a pastor's study, and in many other places.

Twelve recreation planning districts were designated, and the neighborhood leaders, with the help of agency staff workers, recruited additional neighborhood people to help get the job done. It was not long before more than four hundred persons were busy making plans for recreation through the twelve district committees.

This community-wide planning job was officially launched with an all-afternoon workshop program on minimum standards for community recreation. The five discussion groups had over two hundred interested participants and professional leaders. They tried to answer the questions of what kind and how much recreation should be the minimum for any neighborhood. We discovered that established and accepted standards have not been fully developed. Our conclusions were, therefore, limited and tentative, but nevertheless, they were put to good use by the twelve district committees as they undertook their assignments.

Public understanding of the entire project was essential from the start. Newspapers carried stories of the planning job under way with maps showing district boundaries. Speakers told the story to civic and service clubs, church groups, and other organizations. Brochures explaining the project were distributed widely.

In June of 1950 the twelve district reports were presented during three days of public meetings called by the steering committee. The press covered those hearings and carried daily summaries of the recommendations made. During the summer months, the steering committee carefully studied the district reports and summarized the major recommendations. These dealt with improvements in tax-supported recreation, use of schools for recreation, needed expansions in voluntary-supported recreation and further development of the cultural services. The first

draft of the final report was approved by the community council in October of 1950.

By that time, the third phase of our planning job was well under way. Gathering facts and creating a plan were not enough, for the plans had to be sold to the entire community. The Community Chest appropriated \$3,500 to publish the final report, prepare pamphlets, and produce a local sound and color film on recreation. (See May 1952, *RECREATION*, page 96.—Ed.) These tools were designed to bring the story of recreation development to all groups in our community. By November of 1951, a sixty-page report, with maps, was published; and a thirteen-minute sound and color film was produced. Since then, we have been busy selling our product.

Our report contained two major recommendations: first, school facilities should be used in developing community recreation; second, the city should be divided into twenty recreation service districts, each with a council of neighborhood residents and agency representatives to plan, coordinate and develop recreation on a neighborhood basis.



The second section of the report deals with development plans for public recreation. According to National Recreation Association standards, Houston has only fifty-four per cent of the park acreage suggested, and operates its recreation department at twenty per cent of the \$2.25 per capita budget considered standard. The report makes major recommendations for the improvement of these and other deficiencies.

Voluntary agency plans for expansion are discussed in the third section of the report. Standards are not strictly defined, but a number of general recommendations are made, including further decentralization, more community support, emphasis on pro-

grams for small groups and clubs, aggressive recruiting and training of volunteers, and closer working relationships with service and civic clubs sponsoring recreation projects.

Cultural services are featured in the fourth section. General recommendations for these services were: more publicity about the services now available; better maintenance of certain facilities, including the increasing of staff; extension of service to neighborhoods; and more financial support from both voluntary and tax sources.

The final section of the report is designed to focus the recommendations of the entire report on each neighborhood. It identifies and describes the twenty recreation service districts, along with appropriate maps, charts and data. This basic information will be the starting point for the continuous planning to follow as district recreation councils are organized.

We have officially presented the report and movie before the city council, the board of education, and the county commissioners. Before these groups we emphasized those portions of the report coming under their own jurisdiction. Plans are under way for a similar hearing with the United Fund Board.

Our speakers have so far met with more than fifty organizations, with attendance totaling several thousand persons. We have shown the movie, given the highlights of the total report, discussed the recreation needs of individual neighborhoods and urged all to work with their neighbors to see that the job of recreation development gets done.

Our whole planning project is based on neighborhood interest and support. The plan was created in the neighborhoods and the real strength for successful accomplishment remains therein.

You may say, "So far your story sounds good. But what happens now? How can you be sure that the recommendations will get favorable action?" We cannot be sure, but we have substantial reasons for confidence. Here's what has happened thus far:

1. One of our original district chairmen ran for the city council last year and injected recreation into the campaign. Other candidates followed suit,

and for the first time in history, recreation became a campaign issue. He and some other recreation-minded men were elected, and we feel that a favorable situation has been created for major improvements in city-supported recreation. We gave very careful study to the 1952 budget allocations to city departments to see that recreation and libraries receive equal consideration with other city services. The mayor and city council have now approved the 1952 city operating budget. It includes about \$262,000 more for parks and recreation than was spent in 1951. This is an increase of thirty-nine per cent—substantially higher than for any other city department. An additional \$45,000 for the public library was also approved. Public hearings on the city budget were set for the middle of March. We were on hand with a delegation to support the recreation budget as proposed and to get the additional funds for the library included.

2. The use of schools for recreation was one of our major recommenda-

tions. Last spring, during the school board election, this became one of the campaign issues. As a result of our formal hearing on this subject with the board of education, they agreed to appoint representatives from the schools to sit down with representatives of the city and the community council to prepare a workable plan.

3. Interest and support for this entire project resulted in \$1,000,000 in bonds for recreation, libraries being included at the last minute, in last year's \$30,000,000 city bond issue. Both passed with substantial majorities.

4. The project played a part in the Chest campaign in the fall of 1950 and in the successful United Fund drive in the fall of 1951. Many who served on district recreation planning committees were new to the field of organized welfare. They learned many things about their community. Some of the improvements they wanted for their neighborhoods meant increased budgets for the voluntary agencies. Chest and United Fund campaigns took on a new

meaning, and many worked hard to make them successful.

In summary, the major characteristics of this planning project are:

1. It is a self-study by lay and professional recreation leaders of our own community. Outside consultants were used at certain points, but the recommendations are our own.

2. We followed the three basic steps in community planning—facts, plans and promotion.

3. We are capitalizing on neighborhood interest and support through all phases of the project.

4. We are placing as much emphasis on the sale of the product as in its creation.

5. We have set up the necessary machinery through our community council to see that the job gets done.

The community council has provided the vehicle through which the citizens of Houston have done this job. Ultimate success is assured, because this has been and will continue to be a cooperative community project.

Court Petition Dismissed

● Recently a petition was brought into court, by the School District of the borough of Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, for leave to sell real estate conveyed to it by David L. Glatfelter and Anna Glatfelter, in a deed providing that the land be henceforth held and supervised for the lasting benefit and happiness of the youth of the community. Exceptions to the proposed sale were filed by seven taxpayers, their reasons contending: (1) the proposed sale will be a detriment and injury to the youth of the community in that it will reduce the athletic and recreational facilities presently available to them without providing any adequate and substantial substitute therefor; (2) the trustee's opinion that it is urgently necessary to sell the real estate to prevent a failure of the trust is without support that the proposed sale will in any manner remedy the alleged lack of funds for maintenance, upkeep or repair of the facilities; and

(3) the proposed sale cannot be made without injury or prejudice to the trust.

Reduced to their essentials, the reasons for approval advanced by the trustee were that: (1) the land in question is not needed for the purposes of the trust; (2) in its capacity as trustee, the School District has no funds for the maintenance of the athletic field; and (3) the proceeds of the sale are needed for the repairs set forth in the petition, or for the production of income for maintenance.

In this connection G. Leslie Lynch, a recreation planner of the National Recreation Association, was called by exceptants. He testified that the minimum standards established by the National Recreation Association are at least one acre of playground and one acre of playfield for each eight hundred of population, and that the generally accepted standard for all recreation, including parks, is ten acres for each

one thousand of population. He testified that on March 28, 1952, he made a recreation survey of Columbia. He concluded that Columbia (having a population of approximately twelve thousand) should have a minimum of three playground areas and one playfield comprising at least a total of thirty acres. The court record states, "While these standards doubtless represent the ideal of what recreational areas should be, it would seem that as to any given community there are present factors which make the ideal impossible of attainment But by any standard, we conclude from the testimony that the development of recreational areas in Columbia has not reached the point when it can be said that a reduction in the size of such areas is advisable. Specifically, here, the proportion proposed to be sold is approximately one-fifth of the total area"

The court found for reasons set forth that "the proposed sale would not be to the best interests and advantage of the trust and all those interested therein." The petition was accordingly dismissed.

Vochestra

VOCHESTRA is exactly what the term implies, a combined chorus and orchestra. The word, which has a Waring background, was used originally to mean a chorus humming with the orchestra. It has been adopted in Auburn, New York, to cover the whole musical organization, including male and female voices, strings, wood-winds, percussion, and brass sections of the orchestra.

In 1942, when the war was beginning to have its first effects on civilian life, and Auburnians were casting about for "gasless" amusements, the superintendent of recreation, Joseph Huther, who is now the Vochestra's business manager, organized a glee club of male voices which met weekly at the local YMCA. Specializing in watered-down Waring, the men sang more for their own amusement than with any idea of acquiring professional skill. To their director, perfectionist Harold Henderson, such a situation was anathema. The original forty or fifty members were weeded out until twenty-four remained. Six carefully selected girl voices were added in a cluster about the mike to give the necessary overtone. Now Fred Waring arrangements could be attacked with justice.

Meanwhile, fate and Mr. Henderson were preparing to blend in a bit of orchestral background for the finishing touch. For many years Auburn had enjoyed the offerings of an Orchestral Society whose members stuck to a rather formal and classical program. The draft board skillfully re-

moved the backbone of this group, and those who remained, plus a few musicians recruited from Auburn's vicinity, were invited to join the chorus. The Vochestra was born.

Popular reaction to the new organization was spontaneous and enthusiastic beyond the wildest dreams of its members. On their first concert these musicians and singers drew a capacity crowd to the local high school. So great was the demand for tickets that a repeat concert was given. Again the Vochestra played to a standing-room-only audience. A precedent was established that has never been broken. The Vochestra has never in its four-year history given a performance that was not a sell-out. By presenting a program that is a combination of classic and popular melodies, an appeal is made to all types of music lovers. It has been the philosophy of Vochestra, however, as Mr. Henderson puts it, "To appeal to the masses rather than to the symphonic few."

If the Vochestra sends its audience away humming the tunes they have heard, the performers are satisfied.

The Vochestra is still made up of a mixed group of non-professionals who sing and play for the fun of it. As all of these people have regular day-time jobs, their practice schedule has to be sandwiched into evenings and weekends. Yet, according to the director, attendance is excellent, with a waiting list for every section of the chorus. The usual procedure is to rehearse the vocal section on Mondays and the orchestra on Tuesday nights. About a month before each concert the two sections begin rehearsing together. "At least once before every

concert I blow up," the director confides, admitting that his musicians are usually good sports about their scoldings. By doing many of the arrangements himself, Mr. Henderson is able to bring out the special talents of each member, at the same time building up a music library for future performances.

The sight of this unusual organization as the curtain goes up always leaves the audiences slightly breathless. All the members are seated in tier effect, with the orchestra on the right and chorus on the left side. Visibility is perfect; no one has to crane his neck to see a relative or favorite performer in the back row. Orchestra and male choristers are dressed in white jackets and black skirts or trousers. The women singers, among whom are a mother and daughter team, are a complete contrast in filmy gowns ranging from pastels to deep purples. The setting blends with the occasion. At the last Christmas concert, for instance, a black curtain was used as a backdrop, with multi-colored sequin snow flakes in front, suspended from the ceiling, to throw dancing lights. When the footlights went out as the choir sang Christmas carols, the effects were unforgettable.

Stage setting is only a minor part of the performance, however. The biggest miracle of showmanship is the way in which the audience is put completely at ease before the end of the first number. As no printed programs are used, each listener must take his cue from the introductions given to the songs by Director Henderson. He manages to have a style of his own, an infectious enthusiasm that is

MR. CONNORS is the resident director of the Neighborhood House at Auburn.

caught by players and listeners as the evening progresses.

Despite the full-time jobs held by all members of the Vochestra they manage to find time for a rigorous concert schedule. The 1951-52 program included concerts in Auburn, Port Byron, Sampson Naval Air Base, Cornell University, Oneida, and Cortland. Altogether ten concerts were given. Probably the highlight of the season was the performance for the air force at Sampson. As the cadets were being shepherded into their seats by their officers, one of the big brass moaned to Harold Henderson, "It's a shame you're having an intermission. The boys will probably get outside and forget to come back." It seems this had happened the week before when a

big name band had been on stage. But contrary to expectations the boys went out and spread the word to the rest of the camp. When the Vochestra began the second half of its program, cadets were standing in the aisles.

As an example of a community-participated and community-sponsored recreational activity, the Vochestra has been an invaluable asset to Auburn and its vicinity. Strictly a non-profit organization, the band and chorus give one concert a year, at Christmas, to pay the year's expenses. Other concerts are presented for some civic enterprise or charity and are usually sponsored by service clubs like Kiwanis, Lions or Rotary clubs. These clubs have made several thousands of dollars for Auburn charities with the

Vochestra's help—not to mention other thousands made outside the city. Money isn't everything, though. The pleasure given to music lovers of all types, as well as the civic pride engendered by the Vochestra can't be measured in dollars and cents. The idea seems to be spreading, too. Several communities in the country have written Mr. Henderson expressing a desire to organize similar groups. Fred Waring probably paraphrased this interest best in a letter to Harold Henderson: "Since music is a universal language not restricted to any race, creed, or profession it's always gratifying to see a group of music lovers coming from every walk of life such as in this one. That's American—and a wonderful accomplishment."

Elsie Rietzinger

Oldsters Rummage in Attics



Musical group of Three Score and Ten Club found old curios for the exhibit. Some of the interesting entries are shown on the left.

A recent project of the "Three Score and Ten Club," of Norfolk, Virginia, was a hobby and craft show that was "different." Plans for the display of "old" articles sent members scurrying to attic trunks to dig for treasure. Excellent exhibit space was made possible and exciting, by the donation of a store window for this purpose by one of the largest local department stores. Another merchant gave two trophies to be awarded for the oldest articles actually made by club members.

The winning articles were a hand crocheted baby cap made by the club

mother in 1891, and an album of old postal cards started in 1891. Other articles on exhibit were a figurine from the Campbell family, brought to this country two hundred years ago, a Stradivarius two hundred and eighty years old, and another violin made by Rubens of Germany. There was also: a bathing suit, made on a spinning wheel and dyed with walnut stain in 1868; many crocheted bed spreads, table covers, scarves; old guns, one of which was used in 1812, and one patented in 1858; and valentines sent to the owner in 1883.

The club, for men and women of sixty-five years and over, was organized in 1935 by Mr. S. M. Smith, a re-

tired professor of Elon College, and is co-sponsored by the Norfolk Recreation Department and the Park Place Methodist Church. It is organized with a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, chaplain, hostess, and board of directors, and has a weekly attendance of seventy-five. Mrs. Louise Cropsey Chapman is the only living charter member.

Regular weekly meetings are scheduled each Wednesday between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. Other special projects have included a Gay Nineties Revue and a demonstration drill in which the group wore colonial costume and were led by an eighty-two-year-old lady member.

MRS. RIETZINGER is Program Supervisor of Norfolk Recreation Bureau.

Tom King

A GREAT AMERICAN TEAM

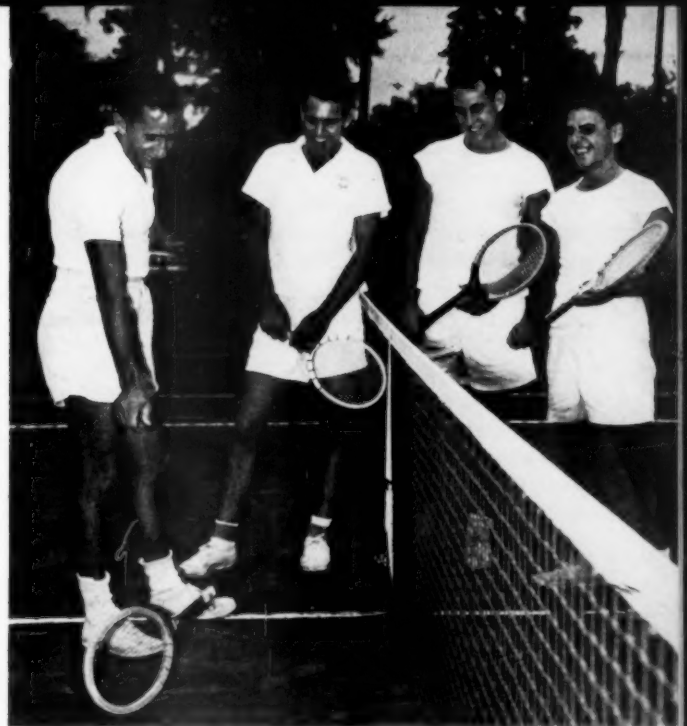
A brief dictionary definition of the word *cooperation* is "work or act together;" but in Jacksonville, Florida, the definition should read, "work, act or play together." Here the spirit of cooperation between the recreation department and all branches of the navy within and adjacent to the city limits is cordial and beneficial to all parties.

The city's department works, acts and plays harmoniously with the Navy Recruiting Station in the Federal Building, the Naval Reserve Training Center located in the Armory on the St. John's River, the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Cecil Field Naval Air Station at Mayport, Florida, Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Green Cove Springs Naval Station, Inactive Fleet at Green Cove Springs and navy ships of all types that dock in the St. John's River. It also can be truthfully said that, insofar as recreation is concerned, the city of Jacksonville does not make a distinction between navy personnel and civilians.

Day after day, navy men and women are seen using the many facilities and areas supervised by the Jacksonville recreation department and engaging in all types of activities promoted by the department.

A resume of the department's softball and baseball program, during the recently concluded 1952 season, illustrates this spirit of cooperation. The department sponsored ten major softball leagues and one major baseball league. Nine navy teams participated in the softball competition and two navy clubs were members of the baseball league.

Among the nine navy softball teams were three championship outfits. Cecil Field triumphed in the Men's City League, Naval Reserve scored in the Independent League



Navy men and a civilian get together for informal practice match. L. to r.: E. L. Lloyd, veteran Jacksonville player, and L. Wilson, D. Williamson and B. Sobieraj of the navy.

and Jacksonville Naval Air Station Overhaul and Repair was victorious in the Metropolitan League. Jacksonville Naval Air Station copped the pennant in the City Baseball League.

A neat bit of cooperation was worked out in the City Baseball League, loop games being played on one of the city's diamonds and on the fields at Cecil Field and Jacksonville Naval Air Station. All of the softball play was on city owned areas.

Navy teams were also prominent in the Florida Amateur Softball Association Second District Tournament and the Duval County Softball Tournament. Cecil Field added the county title to its City League championship.

The fall season included three navy teams in the Men's City Volleyball League, and one Wave team in the Girls' City Volleyball League, which had just been organized by the municipal recreation department.

Also during this past summer, a well balanced team from Jacksonville Naval Air Station was crowned champion of the annual City Swimming and Diving Championships sponsored and conducted by the Jacksonville recreation department. At this same meet, a group of bluejackets from Jacksonville Naval Air Station stole the hearts of the capacity audience with a great exhibition of comic diving.

During the past several months, two athletes from Jacksonville Naval Air Station, Leon Wilson, ADC, and Ben Sobieraj, AN, have played prominent roles in tennis tournaments sponsored and conducted by the recreation department. Early in the summer, Sobieraj won the men's singles title in the Duval County Tennis Championships, and in September he went to the finals in the men's singles division of the City Tennis Championships and teamed

MR. KING is on Jacksonville's recreation department staff.

with Wilson to gain the men's doubles diadem.

The Jacksonville Golden Gloves Boxing Tournament, staged in the Gator Bowl last winter, was practically an all-service event, particularly in the open division. In this part of the meet, Jacksonville Naval Air Station had three champions and two runners-up. Green Cove Springs Station had one champion and three runners-up. The long entry list from the navy installations was mainly responsible for the recreation department's permitting white and Negro fighters to meet in the same ring for the first time in Jacksonville history.

To be frank, had it not been for the navy and other service entries, it would have been impossible for the local recreation department to have had a worthwhile open division and to send a representative team to the Golden Gloves

Championships in New York City.

Navy personnel quite frequently make up a large portion of the crowds attending recreation department sponsored events, particularly those of a sports nature. At most of the activities sponsored by the recreation department, navy spectators are admitted free; this includes admission to all of the major softball and baseball games, tennis tournaments, swim meets and track meets.

With thousands of young men and women wearing navy uniforms stationed in and around Jacksonville community, sports are greatly influenced by navy athletes.

The fine cooperation exhibited between the Jacksonville recreation department and Jacksonville Naval Air Station is exemplified in the annual Baseball Training Camp for Boys. Each spring this event attracts hundreds of teen-age boys, the camp being held at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, with Mason Baseball Field serving as the hub of activity. The Naval Air Station supplies the field, necessary equipment such as ball and bats, plans and conducts the program, furnishes the biggest part of the coaching staff and arranges transportation to and from the station. The recreation department's major part in the program is to sign up the boys for the school on the public playgrounds.

The recreation department and the various branches of the navy in and outside the city, also pull together in many activities other than sports. Several wearers of Uncle Sam's blues, both men and women, are members of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra which is sponsored by the department.

One of the civic duties assumed by members of the activities staff of the department is the task of conducting parades of diversified natures. No parade is complete without a navy color guard, and officials of the recreation department are always assured of full cooperation from the Navy Recruiting Station across the street in the Federal Building. This color guard also officiates at big football games such as the annual Gator Bowl football classic.

Mechanically inclined sailors oftentimes pursue their hobbies by joining with civilian members in the activities of the Jacksonville Model Airplane Club and the Jacksonville Miniature Auto Racing Association, both affiliated with the Jacksonville recreation department.

Navy personnel and members of their families belong to the department's Hobby Club, and obtain non-mechanical handicraft instruction in the classes held at its handicraft center, Hobbyland.

Children of navy families participate in the city's recreation activities in many ways. They enroll in tennis clinics, participate in midget and junior swim meets, softball, baseball, basketball, and touch football leagues, junior tennis tournaments and clubs, model airplane clubs and meets, special programs such as the annual observance of Joseph Lee Day, kite tournaments and all of the other events of the well rounded program conducted by the department. Navy children may be found every day playing on all twenty-five of the supervised playgrounds.

The Jacksonville recreation department and the navy are one for all and all for one—a great American team!



Al Rogero, represents Naval Reserve Training Center, to receive trophy of city Independent Softball League championship. Charles Rogers, supervisor of athletics, makes award.



Another trophy goes to the Navy! Tom King, left, of city recreation department, awards the 1952 City Baseball League championship to Lt. Cmdr. R. Donahue, special service officer. Center, F. McCaffrey, civilian who managed the Fliers.

Notes for the Administrator

Goals for the Modern City

At the 1951 National Conference on Government, Mr. Henry Bruere, currently president of the National Municipal League, made an address entitled "Goals for the Modern City," according to an article in the *National Municipal Review*. A number of his statements are of vital interest to the recreation field:

"The great American need is for intelligence, courage and care in developing practical but bold programs for the betterment of municipal conditions. We have raised our standards of living and our expectations from life but we have not put our minds to designing and managing our communities so as to help us fulfill these expectations.

"During the past two decades in England, government officials, guided by special commissions and expert studies, have had the courage to look at the problem of remodeling the out-moded city not as a hopeless set of insurmountable difficulties but as an urgent task, prerequisite to healthy and, I may add with underscoring, pleasant living. I have recently had an opportunity to study these plans and the resultant programs and I found them eminently worth while for Americans to examine. To those Britishers who have taken a long and critical look at their country's urban conditions, it is obvious that modern traffic must be provided for, that recreation is essential to well-being, that access to the countryside is, for a Britisher at least, a fundamental need, that decent housing, attractive schools, playfields, transportation, easy access to work, are all indispensable to what we call the American, and they the British, way of life."

In commenting on developments in Great Britain he stated, "What I found most significant was the purpose to deal with housing and other urban redevelopment as a project in building pleasant livable communities with an adequate supply of what the British call the amenities. They have taken a good long look at their cities and have decided to change things for the better."

"I come back to my original point. The essential thing about the city is its character—how people live in it, how they work in it and how they can bring up their children in it. The city should not be centrifugal, scattering its people over long stretches of suburban territory. It should be livable and controlled in the interest of good living. How to do this? I do not know but I stand on the proposition that a way will be found if there is adequate study given to the matter."

Department Adopts Policy on Personal Expenses

The board of directors of the Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, recreation department has authorized that the superintendent of recreation be reimbursed for personal expenditures incurred in connection with his official duties, and an item of four hundred dollars was approved in the department's budget for 1952. Expenses for the use of the superintendent's private car and for meals and lodging while on official business are accepted as personal expenses and are subject to reimbursement. Official business is defined as any and all business expected of the superintendent while discharging the duties of his office, or representing the department of recreation, or accepting an invitation to appear on conference programs—previously approved by the board of directors of the department. The scale of reimbursement is as follows:

1. Use of private automobile—\$.08 per mile.
2. Meals—\$.75 for breakfast maximum; \$1.25 for lunch maximum; \$1.75 for dinner maximum.
3. Lodging—\$4.50 per night maximum.
4. Gratuities—not to exceed ten per cent of lodging or meals expenses.
5. Miscellaneous—not to exceed \$1.00 per day, provided the expense report carries an itemized list of miscellaneous expenses.

A monthly form for recording expenses has been approved and is submitted at the end of each month by the superintendent. The need for incurring expenses for meals and lodging must appear on an accompanying page, and receipted bills for lodging must accompany the report. The superintendent must seek, in advance, approval from the board of directors for any expenses anticipated while absent from his office for two working days or more.

Rest Rooms with Pay Toilets

The department of recreation and parks of Los Angeles has entered into a contract with a company for the installation of coin locks on part of the doors in rest rooms at certain facilities. The person in charge of the facility is responsible for the collection of the money and for turning it in to the department cashier. Special report forms are submitted in duplicate each week, and on the last day of each month, by the company making the installation. After the cost of installing the doors has been collected, the money is to be divided on a seventy-thirty basis. The seventy per cent will be the department's share and the thirty per cent is paid to the company.

PRACTICAL MUSIC

Practical music is not as cold and unimaginative as it sounds. Some of the greatest musicians of the past were practical musicians. Bach wrote his great organ music as practical music. It was the style of his day to write fugues, so he gave his listeners what they wanted. Mozart wrote operas for the theater *on order*. These operas played hundreds of performances before their runs were over. Haydn wrote his one hundred and four symphonies for the salary he received from his royal sponsor. Verdi wrote for the theater of his day as a practical composer. His great opera *Aida* was written to order for an agreed upon amount of money. We could go on indefinitely citing examples of great composers who worked within a practical frame but who composed beautiful music even though restricted to a set formula.

To me, "practical music" is music which fills a definite need. Impractical music is music for which there is no general craving or need.

Music is an exact science. Mathematics play a very decisive role in its creation as well as its performance. However, the fugitive character of a performance adds an element which does not exist in most other art forms. This characteristic has proven to be an economic handicap in some cases and a benefit in others. A performer can sing or play the same material again and again and reap rich rewards if his performance pleases his audiences. Although recording devices have captured a part of this elusive char-

The Doctor's Orchestral Society of New York is an example of practical music in that it fills a need. L. to r.: Doctors S. Robbins, C. Gottlieb and S. Gardner, all society members.



Mr. Barlow, musical director of the NBC "Firestone Hour" presented this address at a state convention of the Ohio Music Education Association.

Howard Barlow

acteristic, they can never equal the "live" performance. This is owing to the fact, first, that no mechanical device has yet been discovered which is as sensitive as the human ear, and, secondly, the visual stimulus or personality of the performer cannot be captured.

Once in a generation the world produces a Haydn, a Mozart, a Beethoven, a Liszt, a Berlioz, a Wagner, a Brahms, a Joachim, a Kreisler, a Heifetz. Out of all the millions of Occidentals of the past generation, one great conductor emerged—Arturo Toscanini. In the generation before him came Weingartner, before him Richter, before him Von Bulow, and of course Wagner. Great singers are more plentiful. Usually they are not profound musicians and in some cases are deplorably ignorant of the fundamentals of music.

With the odds so heavily against your community producing a musician who will win world-wide acclaim, it seems to me far better to try to cultivate a *love* for and understanding of music than to try to find and train great talents. By all means, do not stop looking for great talents and training them if you find them, but do not be disappointed if you do not find any.

I believe that the most practical way to serve the cause of music is to *make* music. I mean ensemble playing—the forming of groups who make music together because they love music, or because they want to earn a livelihood. These groups can be all professional. As I understand it, the amateur musician is one who performs or composes music for the pleasure he derives from his efforts. The professional musician, while he *may* also derive pleasure from labors, makes his living thereby. There is nothing wrong in either case. In many instances, the so-called "amateur" is more highly proficient than the professional.

I wish that there were *more* amateurs in music because it is the amateur who keeps the desire for better music growing. The amateur can afford to be an idealist—while, all too often, the professional cannot. The amateur musi-



The symphony orchestra of the Dow Chemical Company is an outstanding, non-professional group which brings a wealth of orchestral music to the community. Above, guest soloist Ruth Freeman.

cian is the only one who can enjoy "art for art's sake"—such a thing does not exist in professional music.

Community Orchestras

In smaller towns and cities I believe that the professional musician does not have a very easy time of it. He loves music and enjoys making it. However, his economic situation does not allow him to devote his entire time to it. Consequently, he has to find other employment to provide the major portion of his income. This condition does not allow him to practice sufficiently and he can seldom progress much further than his initial talent. However, when a group of these men and women get together and form a symphony orchestra, it is not only commendable but deserves the greatest possible support of the local community. The music they make may not be as beautiful as that made by a great symphony orchestra of one of our large cities, but that is of little consequence. The important fact is that they have organized an orchestra and play symphonic music. If you try to organize an orchestra, do not be discouraged if it is difficult. It does not matter if you have only two horns instead of four, or if you have no basses at all. You can procure reduced orchestrations where the piano fills in for the missing parts. Use four pianos if you want to. Every publishing house sells such orchestrations for very moderate prices. These orchestrations are another example of practical music. Do not be discouraged.

The professional musicians in our largest cities are the most proficient in the world. This applies principally to New York and Hollywood because those two cities are where the most money can be made. In Hollywood, it is the moving picture industry. In New York, it is radio, opera, symphony, motion pictures and now television. Sooner or later, nearly every professional musician in the smaller communities tries out one of the large cities. If he succeeds in, let us say, Cleveland, he may then try New York. And here is where he finds real competition. The

New York union, Local 302, has some twenty thousand members—of these, only about four or five thousand are employed more or less regularly.

Sooner or later the local orchestra which you have organized will progress to the point where you will need outside players to satisfy the demands of your audiences. Then is when you come to New York to get your players. New York contains a reservoir of players which supplies practically every major symphony orchestra with some of its finest players. Before I became the conductor of the Firestone orchestra, I travelled all over this country and Canada as guest conductor for the major symphonies. In nearly every city I would meet one or more players whom I had known in New York.

Subsidies

As your local orchestra grows and raises its standard of performance, you will find that you need more money to keep yourselves going. Everything costs money—programs, rehearsal halls, performance halls, advertising, soloists. Here is where the insidious and sinister word "subsidy" comes in. Subsidy is dangerous because it tends to pauperize the recipients and give the control of the organization to the subsidisor. If your benefactor is a wise and understanding person who loves music and is willing to help you without interfering with the artistic side of the orchestra, you are very fortunate. Such a benefactor is difficult to find. Before you accept a subsidy, I would exhaust every other possible source of income.

In Buffalo, New York, the orchestra plays Saturday night "pop" concerts. At these concerts, the audience is served light drinks and the orchestra plays for dancing after the concert. They make money this way to help pay for the more serious concerts of the symphony series. Play whenever and wherever you can for a profit if you need to

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finance a deficit on your more serious series. If you find that your original and local conductor is not adequate to your growing needs, go to one of our great conservatories and take a young man of talent who is willing to come to your city and become a part of the community. Do not take a man who thinks he is ready to conduct the New York Philharmonic—whose ideas are too big for his capabilities. Take one who is willing to accept the challenge of making a success of a small town orchestra.

To go back to the subject of subsidy again. If you cannot find a way of making your orchestra self-supporting and are forced to accept a subsidy, try to get a large number of small donations instead of one or two large ones. Keep the costs of your performances down. Use local soloists as much as you can until they cease to draw houses for you. When you are forced to use so-called "name soloists," buy names who will draw their fee at the box office. One of my best friends in the concert business had a hard and fast rule. If, when he sang a concert on a fee basis, he did not draw his fee at the box office, he returned his check to the local manager who would otherwise have lost money on his concert. You can understand why this singer was always in demand until the day he retired. There are still a few such soloists around.

With radio and television bringing fine artists into your living room each week, you can easily choose your artists yourselves. Extravagant claims of managers and paid advertising should no longer sway you. You can now hold your auditions in your own living room.

Critics

Now a word about the critical profession and your local newspaper. Anyone who embarks on a performing career must face the possibility of adverse criticism. He must be prepared to go right ahead regardless of what the press may say about his performance. You must remember that your press criticisms reflect the opinion of only one person in the audience. The fact that he has the power to print what he thinks is beyond your control. I cannot understand the process of thinking of a person who makes his

living by writing about music in a community, and then, by criticisms, kills the music he is writing about. Enlist your local scribe in your project. Engage him to write your program notes—elect the editor of your local paper to your executive board. Make it one big "team for music."

The Composer

The most impractical of all musicians is the composer. He has always been that way. I fear he will remain so. A composer feeds upon his inner self. He is by nature subjective. He does not know *where* his ideas come from. The great majority of these people slave their lives away writing music which will *never* be performed. This is largely their own fault. To be a *successful* composer, you must have a dual personality.

Only in the popular field are the composers repaid for their efforts. And, strangely enough, when "Romeo and Juliet" by Tschaikowsky becomes "Our Love" in the popular field, "Romeo and Juliet" becomes a sell-out on records. When the first movement of Tschaikowsky's piano concerto became "Tonight We Love"—the concerto underwent a new revival in concert popularity. The thievery of ideas employed, unashamedly, by Tin Pan Alley composers is breathtaking in its bold-faced knavery. I am speechless when confronted by one of these burglars—and yet, it is a blessing in disguise because I know that as soon as the stolen property has become popular as a song, I can play it in its original form as the thieves will have taught the melody to the general public. Nothing can be done to stop this. The copyright law says such a practice is not illegal.

I am told that the big name dance band business is controlled by several agencies. Their method of operation is quite simple. They find a nice looking boy playing in a dance band and put him under contract at a figure which is so much more than the amount he is earning as a player, that he is glad to sign a long-term agreement. Then they recruit for him a dance band of his own. They hire arrangers, pick the tunes to be played. If the band catches the public's fancy another name band is launched but it is very largely controlled by the agency.

Enlist the Support of Women

A full-page advertisement, recently sponsored by the *Woman's Home Companion*, referred to the women's club program which the magazine had prepared relating to the article entitled, "But Suppose She Falls!" This article, which appeared in an early 1952 issue, attacked boards of education for surfacing their playgrounds with black-top. According to the advertisement, 276 women's clubs have presented the surfacing program, and 89 clubs have voted to make safe surfacing for playgrounds a club project.

The magazine undoubtedly performed a service in stimulating an interest on the part of the women's organizations in the condition of their playgrounds. Local recreation authorities may well take advantage of this interest in enlisting support for a program of play ground improvements. It is unfortunate, however, that in the program material issued for use by the women's clubs, statistics on school playground accidents were included which indicate a much larger volume of accidents than have been reported by the school authorities in the cities cited in the program.

People and Events

- I. Robert M. Shultz, superintendent of recreation in Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been granted a three-months leave of absence to assist in establishing a democratic youth program in Germany. Under the sponsorship of the U. S. International Administration of the Department of State, he has been assigned to Munich, where his job will be that of a consultant and advisor to the youth program. He will conduct surveys and assist in designing facilities, program planning and financing, and the recruitment and training of leaders. Mr. Shultz is the third New England person who has been selected for this type of work.

- Carl Bozenski, program director for the Torrington, Connecticut, recreation department was interviewed by Mary Margaret McBride on her radio program recently. Carl told about Torrington's famous Christmas Village (RECREATION, November 1949), Hallowe'en week festivities (RECREATION, September 1952), special activities conducted during Public Founders' and Donors' Week in memory of Joseph Lee and others, and several of the other events during the year for which Torrington is so renowned.

- The retirement of Jerome C. Dretzka, executive secretary of the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) County Park Commission, has been announced. Mr. Dretzka, who has reached the mandatory retirement age of seventy years, has been in the park service for more than thirty years and is recognized as one of the leaders in that field. His successor, as general manager, is Alfred L. Boerner.

- Julian Smith of the State Department of Public Instruction, Lansing, Michigan, has succeeded Arthur C. Elmer, chief of the Parks and Recreation Division, Department of Conservation, as the chairman of the Michigan State Inter-Agency Council on Recreation.

- Edward McGowan, director of recreation in Detroit, is the 1953 president of the Michigan Recreation Association. Other officers are: Chase Hammond, Muskegon, first vice-president; Malcolm Elliott, Saginaw, second vice-president; Lina Tyler, Flint, third vice-president; Harry Burns, Grand Rapids, secretary; and Ross Kressler, Ypsilanti, treasurer. Harold Manchester, Dearborn, is the retiring president.

Bret McGinnis Day

By mayoral proclamation a special day was set aside, in Neosho, Missouri, to give recognition to a local recreation director who has done an outstanding job. Bret McGinnis was the man so honored. On "Bret McGinnis Day," people of the community and civic organizations all joined in paying tribute to this man who, through his untiring efforts,

contributed so much to the welfare and recreation activities of his community.

Our Northern Neighbors

- J. K. Tett, director of the Community Programmes Branch of the Ontario, Canada, Department of Education, is on a leave of absence from that position, for a period of two years, for special duty establishing recreation welfare services with the Royal Canadian Air Force. Wing Commander Tett was awarded the D.F.C. while serving as a pilot with the R.A.F. Bomber Command. During his absence, K. L. Young will be the acting director of the Programmes Branch.

- Dr. Doris W. Plewes has resigned from her position as assistant director of the Physical Fitness Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

Recent Appointments

Appointed to positions as superintendents or directors of parks and recreation departments are: G. R. Felton, Jr., Texarkana, Texas; Joseph G. Renaud, Oceanside, California; and George Cammack, Phenix City, Alabama.

New recreation superintendents and directors include: Willis Baker, Lincoln, Illinois; Stuart P. Brewbaker, Lexington, Virginia; Fred Erdhaus, Beverly Hills, California; James E. Fearon, Chatham, New York; G. Fletcher, Portsmouth, Virginia; George Gentry, Griffin, Georgia; Robert E. Kresge, Charleston, West Virginia; Russell Rolandson, Alexandria, Minnesota; David Russell, Martinsville, Virginia; W. H. Wallace, Hanford, California; and Bill Woods, Clinton, Tennessee.

Other recent appointees are: Audrey A. Cooper, Recreational Therapist, Maryland State Training School, Owings Mills, Maryland; Marjorie Glass, Recreation Center Supervisor, Salinas, California; Milton Hagen, Community Center Director, Kansas City, Missouri; and Francis W. Hartzell, Director of Pilot Program, Kansas City, Missouri.

Britton F. Boughner

Flags in Wellesley, Massachusetts, were lowered to half-mast in mourning for Britton F. Boughner, superintendent of the Park and Recreation Commission, who died suddenly in December of a heart attack.

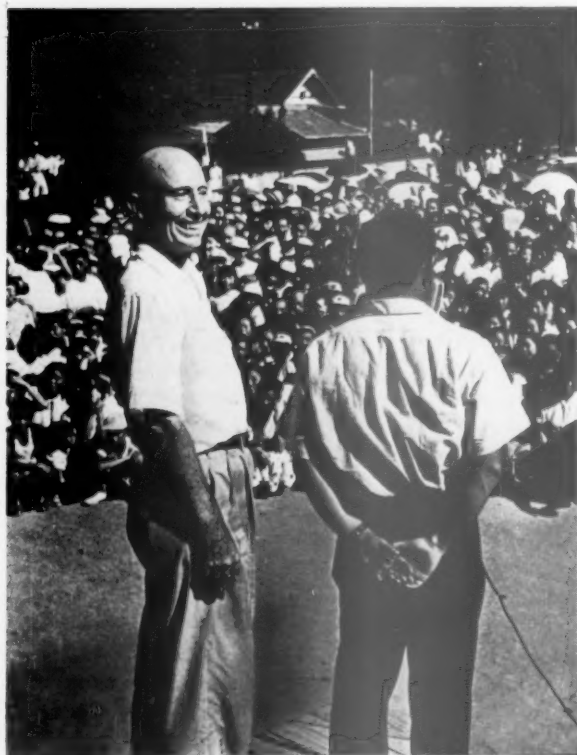
During his years as superintendent, Mr. Boughner, inaugurated a wide variety of recreation facilities and activities in his community—activities for people of all ages, all interests. He was instrumental in arranging community-wide programs and musical organizations, supervised playgrounds and playfields, classes in crafts, sports, drama and dancing.

He was a member of the New England District Advisory Committee of the National Recreation Association, president of the Eastern Massachusetts Recreation Association, member of the American Recreation Society, and of several other professional groups.

The untimely passing of this young executive, who was forty-eight years old, has caused great sorrow among his multitude of friends.



Square dancing has become a popular recreation activity in Japan. Here participants demonstrate their adeptness, as part of the program, during the "Welcome" party held at Nara.



Mr. Rivers, with the aid of interpreter, Shuichi Koba, spoke in behalf of recreation to many mass meetings during his barnstorming tour of the Kumamoto, Kyushu, area with the Prince of Mikasa.

A very interesting and enjoyable evening was spent at a typical Japanese family "at home" dinner party with Soichi Saito, president of Japan's NRA, and his children and kimono-clad grandchildren.



A Global Look a

OUR TRIP to Japan was fabulous. We arrived on Sunday, August 10, at five o'clock in the morning, and were met at the airport by a delegation of important leaders. His Royal Highness the Prince of Mikasa, the Emperor's youngest brother, drove fifty miles from his summer home to greet us personally. A press conference at the Imperial Hotel announced to the nation our recreation mission.

We left Tokyo the next morning and started on one of the most strenuous and most rewarding assignments I have ever undertaken. We spent thirty-nine days and nights packed full of activities, in twenty-five prefectures or states.

Before we left Tokyo, the Prince of Mikasa entertained us at Korinka-Ku, the home of his elder brother, Prince Takamatsu. In addition to the royal brothers and their princesses, several Japanese cabinet members, our own Ambassador Murphy and his family, representatives of the Army, board members of the Japanese NRA, chief executives of radio and press associations, and others were among the guests to start off our recreation mission.

We were accompanied constantly by committees representing the national association, and, in each state, by

MR. RIVERS, *Assistant Executive Director of the National Recreation Association, is also secretary of the National Music Week Committee. For many years he has been the secretary of the National Recreation Congress Committee.*

Part III—Mission to Japan

k at Recreation

representatives of the governor, the mayor, and various ministries related to recreation.

The pattern generally was the same. Upon arrival in a town, we were met by officials, had press interviews, conferred with selected groups of leaders, made one or more public addresses, distributed literature, showed the motion picture film, *A Chance to Play*, visited recreation facilities, and had a series of individual conferences. This went on, literally, throughout our stay in Japan.

While in Japan we gave considerable attention to the problem of recreation for our military personnel on leave. In addition to touring throughout Japan, we attended the National Recreation Congress in Kumamoto. It was very impressive, and showed a vitality and a purposefulness that augurs well for recreation in Japan.

Sixteen hundred delegates from outside of the state attended. Another 2,500 within Kumamoto and surrounding cities made a total of about 4,000 participants. They had general sessions, discussion meetings and exhibits; and many of their topics were similar to ours. Square dancing filled the roped-off streets and vacant lots in various parts of Kumamoto. Speaking at a general session in a packed auditorium, I extended the greetings of American recreation leaders, explained our own recreation movement fully, its values and relationship to citizenship in a democracy, gave in detail the organization and services of our NRA, and offered our cooperation and good will.

We awarded, in behalf of the National Recreation Association of the U. S. A., a special medal to the Prince of Mikasa and to fifteen other Japanese leaders who had helped in building the national recreation movement in Japan. Those receiving the medals and citation were:

His Highness Prince of Mikasa
Mr. Soichi Saito
Mr. Shunzo Yoshisaka
Mr. Yoshihiko Kurimoto
Mr. Masayuke Asakura
Mr. Masazo Ikeda
Mr. Eiichi Isomura
Mr. Kenkichi Oshima

Mr. Shinichi Sato
Mr. Yoshiteru Shiratori
Mr. Genzaburo Shirayama
Mr. Taisuke Nishida
Mr. Jinzaburo Fukuyama
Mr. Tatsuro Misumi
Mr. Akira Miyama
Mr. Toru Yanagita

On one side of this medallion appears in relief a group of hurdlers fashioned by Tait McKenzie, one of America's great sculptors of youth. It is called The Joy of Effort.

The Japan recreation mission was an excellent example of a cooperative approach to a fundamental problem—leisure time and its constructive use. Privately supported agencies on both sides of the Pacific shared in the planning and execution, and are now following-up the findings. This project had the approval of both the American and Japanese governments though it was a non-governmental mission.

In preparation for our trip, the interest of organizations and individuals was enlisted in the project, their cooperation and support secured, and funds raised to finance America's part of the project. In Japan, the Japanese NRA planned and financed a nation-wide tour which made it possible to present our message of good will and cooperation to the Japanese people.

It is symbolic of the joyous vitality of the recreation movement, not only in its physical aspects, but in all of the varied activities which make up the recreation program.

On the other side appears the following inscription:

For enriching the human spirit through recreation.
National Recreation Association, U.S.A.

With the medallion was presented a certificate, signed by Otto T. Mallery, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Joseph Prendergast, Executive Director of the National Recreation Association of America, which stated, in part:

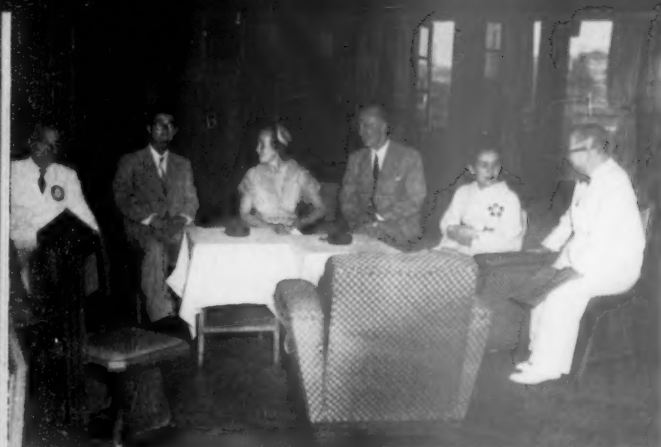
"The National Recreation Association is proud of what its services have meant to America, and believes that its proper counterpart in other nations can contribute greatly to the enrichment of life for their people. It is our hope that this recognition of leaders in other lands, who share our aspirations, may serve to bring about a closer fellowship and an exchange of ways and means of enriching the human spirit through recreation.

"We welcome the opportunity—within the limits of our resources—to share with others our information and experience."

In addition, we presented to the NRA of Japan a basic library of our NRA literature and certain other publications characteristic of American life, presented a magnificent exhibit of arts and crafts donated by the recreation department of Portland, Oregon, and gave another showing of the motion picture film, *A Chance To Play*.

On one of the days at the Congress there was a session on international recreation. Colonel Caum, Colonel Ogden, Colonel Davenport, Colonel Moore and several other men and women representing the U. S. Army were on the platform participating in the discussion with representatives from Canada and China.

While at Kumamoto, Colonel Ogden, commander of Camp Wood, located nearby, invited us and a group of officials of the Japanese NRA to Camp Wood. Here we discussed the desirability of the closer collaboration of Army officials and Japanese leaders in providing recreation for both the servicemen and the Japanese people. Colonel and Mrs. Ogden showed us through the splendid recreation



At the Tokyo Rotary Club with club president J. Furusawa, the Prince and Princess of Mikasa, and Saichi Saito.

Mr. Rivers, the Prince of Mikasa and Saichi Saito with the lacquer lamps presented at the *Sayonara* (farewell) party.

facilities provided for our men inside the camp. We watched a demonstration of games and sports by our soldiers and Japanese civilians—an example of the collaboration we were discussing. Colonel Ogden is deeply concerned for the welfare of the young men in his charge. He has made Camp Wood a place of beauty; and those who return to it from Korea come back to a bit of America tucked away in the Japanese hills.

The Prince of Mikasa and his Princess attended the Congress and took an active part in it. President Soichi Saito, board chairman Y. Kurimoto, G. Shirayama, T. Misumi, T. Yanagita and others gave outstanding leadership to it.

On two of the days, the Congress broke up into groups and visited nearby cities, industrial plants, fishing villages and rural districts. The Prince and I barnstormed the area in behalf of recreation, speaking both to groups of leaders and to mass meetings indoors and out. We also worked together in this way at other times and in other parts of Japan.

Now, what came out of our visit to Japan? At a formal dinner given by the Prince of Mikasa for a group of important leaders in Tokyo a few days before we left, we discussed what had come out of this cooperative mission.

First, let me remind you that here is a nation of eighty-five million people, recently defeated in a disastrous war, living on land smaller in area than California, faced with

pressing economic, political and social problems, their government completely reorganized, their way of life radically changed, and their acceptance back into the family of nations less than six months old when we were there.

Japan's open-armed welcome to the recreation movement is an outstanding example of how a tense world is turning to recreation for relief.

At the meeting mentioned above it was generally agreed that among the results could be listed these:

1. The concept of recreation in Japan has broadened.
2. Government leaders on all levels have faced recreation as one of the important national problems, and educators and officials have given consideration to it.
3. Recreation in Japan has had a better and more widespread coverage by press and radio than ever before.
4. A very considerable interest in home and family play was developed.
5. There was a general acceptance on the part of officials of the importance of leadership.
6. There was an acceptance of the need for strengthening and expanding the National Recreation Association of Japan as a service agency for local groups. It is now being reorganized and plans laid for a larger financing.
7. There was a recognition by many leaders of the necessity of including girls and women more generally in the recreation life of the people.
8. Attention was focused upon the problem of recreation for our own American service personnel stationed in Japan. We all know how acute is the problem of men in the armed forces away from home, even in this country. In the Far East it is much more serious. I found high ranking officers of the Army and the Japanese leaders concerned about our men on leave from camp or from the Korean front. We took time to have a series of conferences with them, including General Harrold, Commander of U. S. Forces in Japan.

These conferences culminated in a joint session in Tokyo just before we left, at which time a definite program was set up and plans made for an organization to bring about a closer liaison between the Army and the Japanese, and a more wholesome recreation program for our servicemen and for the Japanese people. Since our return to America, letters received from the Far East Command report steps already taken to implement the program.

9. One of the things that impressed us while in Japan, and which has grown upon us since our return because of comments and letters from leaders in America and Japan, is the fact that, in addition to the specific service to the recreation movement, the mission had value in building better international understanding. It can, and I believe will, continue to have this effect because:

- a. We have gained a first-hand knowledge of Japan—the country, the people, the customs, the spirit.
- b. We have brought back a feeling of admiration for the progress which has been made in the post-war period in industry, in local government, in education, in rebuilding of cities, in recreation development, and in looking forward rather than back.

- c. We have experienced and know the extent of good

feeling that exists in Japan for America. Our trip was filled with evidence of this.

The international understanding and closer relations established through this bringing together of the recreation forces of the two countries have contributed to the total effort of strengthening Japan for a place on the team of free nations.

I am sure you will understand that in listing these things and other evidences which I shall cite, we are talking not in personal terms, but in terms of the recognition of the project itself which was completely a cooperative effort between America and Japan, and which was an expression and extension of the services of the National Recreation Association and of the whole American recreation movement itself.

Some of the evidence upon which we base our conclusions:

1. We had the status of "national guests" and received a friendly reception everywhere we went.

2. Governors, mayors and legislative representatives expressed to us personally the intention of giving more time and money to recreation.

3. In Osaka we were awarded the silver medal given to those who make a contribution to the Advancement of Culture in Japan.

4. A series of lectures which we had prepared, plus certain other information about the recreation movement in America, was published in a special booklet which is being widely distributed in Japan.

5. Statements, letters from the Prince of Mikasa, officials of the Japanese NRA and other leaders have expressed



Mrs. Rivers listens as the Prince of Mikasa reads the citation presented, along with the lamps, in appreciation of the successful completion of their international recreation mission.

gratitude and appreciation for the progress made in the public understanding of recreation. His Highness, in his capacity as Honorary President of Japan's NRA, made two public statements about the recreation mission, one in the form of a letter which he read at the *Sayonara* party at the home of our host, T. Kato, the other at the gathering of national leaders at Korinka-ku. The latter follows:

"After the war, interest in square dancing swept the country. Some people in Japan thought recreation meant only square dancing. Mr. Rivers has broadened our concept of what recreation is and what it can mean to our country. His visit has been especially helpful in getting our governors, mayors and other officials to understand recreation and its importance. His concrete help on our specific recreation problems has been much appreciated.

"We have received much help from America. Since the war we have had many visitors who have tried to help us. In a few cases their plans appeared to be either too idealistic or not applicable to the Japanese situation. They were confusing rather than helpful in spite of good intentions. However, those who were connected with recreation have been helpful and constructive.

"Mr. Rivers' analysis of our situation was clarifying and his suggestions and advice have been very practical. Our people are accepting them. Steps are being taken to carry many of them out. The Rivers' insight into Japanese psychology, their friendliness and their frankness make us feel grateful to them and closer to America. From our point of view, their mission has been a complete success. We appreciate all they have done."

6. In Tokyo, just prior to leaving, a whole series of farewell gatherings, luncheons and cocktail parties, was held in our honor. Among them, a surprise square dance party featuring 224 dancers, each chosen to represent square dance societies, in the metropolitan area of Tokyo, having a total membership of 500,000 people.

Included was a luncheon party given by Governor Yeasui in Tokyo. The presidents and representatives of forty-eight different recreation associations came together to greet us and bid us farewell.

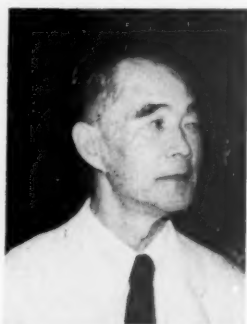
I wish there were space to share with you some of the conferences we had with certain individuals throughout Japan and to describe some of our experiences in that picturesque country. I remember the grand old man, Miki-moto, the pearl king who is ninety-four years old, who sat kimona-clad fanning himself and listened eagerly as I answered his question, "What are you doing in Japan?" When I finished telling him he leaned forward, tapped me on the knee with his fan and said, "Good, you should stay here a year. Japan needs your message."

I recall our several talks with Dr. Morito, former cabinet minister, who helped to write the new constitution for Japan and who now serves as president of Hiroshima University. He told me, "Japan needs a new spiritual foundation for its forward look, and recreation will help."

I would like to tell you more about Tatsuya Kato, also a former cabinet member, now president of the Nippon cinema, and a leading businessman of Japan. He was our host while we were in Tokyo. He put at our disposal his

home, his office, his car, and placed our mission first upon his list because he thought it was contributing to a clearer understanding between Japan and America and would result in more friendly relations.

I wish there were space to tell you of our visits to Japanese homes and our sharing of Japanese family life, our inspection of farms and factories large and small, our visits to temples and shrines, our rides in cars, on boats and trains and rickshaws, of our stay in Japanese-style hotels, sleeping and eating as the Japanese did—all sandwiched into a busy schedule. All of these contributed to an under-



Tatsuya Kato, one of Japan's leading businessmen, was a helpful, gracious host during the stay in Tokyo.



Yoshihiko Kurimoto, is chairman of the board of Japan's NRA and a very enthusiastic square dancer.

standing of the people and their problems and gave us perspective for fitting recreation into the total picture.

There were many moving experiences. I recall standing on the top of the City Hall in Hiroshima, where the first atom bomb practically wiped out a city of 400,000 people, and listening to the officials tell with pride of their rebuilding this former war center into a city of peace—where recreation is to have an important place. Rich in our memory is the visit to Tenriko, home and headquarters of the Tenri religion—where worshippers at sunrise and sunset dance to colorful music, and where we swam in a modern pool and, after dining with the Grand Patriarch Shoen Nakayama, joined his family in square dancing.

On one day we visited International Christian University, a fifty-year dream now being realized for an experiment in international Christian education. We attended the annual board meeting and later Dr. George Togasaki, chairman of the board, and S. Saito showed us the campus. There is belief in recreation here and it will become a source of leadership.

Here is a brief statement pointing up the strong points of recreation in Japan as I saw it:

1) The development of sports. This is wide-spread, and wherever I went I saw baseball, volleyball, swimming, track, and ping pong.

2) Fishing, hiking, and mountain climbing. Interest and participation in these is evident all over Japan.

3) Folk and square dancing. Interest in and development of them is phenomenal, has swept the country.

4) Use of school facilities. I was delighted to see some examples of the use of school facilities for community recreation in cities and in villages.

5) The National Recreation Congress in Kumamoto. This was extraordinarily good, and showed a vitality and a purposefulness that augers well for recreation in Japan.

6) Industrial recreation programs. Examples I saw were good and excellent results were being achieved.

7) Study and research. There is much earnest thinking, questioning, and some research going on. This is very healthy. Questions raised at meetings on techniques and standards showed real thought.

8) Leadership of Prince Mikasa. His interest and understanding, his devotion, his ability and his influence make him a great asset for the recreation movement in Japan. Prince Mikasa is the Joseph Lee of Japan.

Recommendations and suggestions for the Japanese to which we gave greatest emphasis were:

1) Wide-spread interest in *pachinko* (pin ball machine fad now sweeping the country) shows a hunger in the hearts of the Japanese for recreation. This is a challenge to recreation leaders and other thoughtful Japanese men and women to provide more and better forms of recreation for the people.

2) Trained leadership is essential; more attention should be given to leadership and more funds should be made available for it.

3) Children's playgrounds should be better planned; the number should be increased and leaders provided—volunteer and paid.

4) Home and family play are almost an unexplored field and offer great possibilities—there is a need to spell out how and what to do.

5) Girls and women should be brought more actively into recreation programs as participants and as leaders.

6) There is much interest in camping. It should be carefully studied and people—children and families—should be given opportunities to enjoy it. Bold statesman-like leadership is needed to make camping in Japan an asset instead of a liability.

7) Schools and citizens' halls should be more widely used as centers for community recreation, building on the excellent start made.

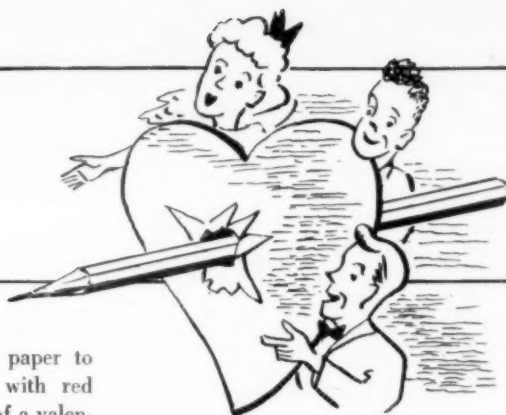
8) Educational work needs to be done on: what communities can do for themselves; use of what they have now in facilities; how recreation can be provided with limited funds; values of recreation.

9) Need for strong National Recreation Association of Japan with funds and personnel to serve local groups. The leadership should be broadened to include women and laymen with broad interests.

Those of you reading this report, who are looking forward to service in this profession, can have the added assurance that this movement in the future will increasingly be of value to the world at large, as it has been to America; that it can be an important factor in building the kind of international understanding which is necessary if our world, as we know it, is to survive.

A heavy burden rests upon those whose public and professional responsibility is to brighten the lives of people. Never was recreation service more important; never was the opportunity for the philanthropic dollar greater.

Pointers for PARTY MONTH



Party Plans

A GOOD party leader always plans for more games or activities than probably will be used. This enables him to switch to something different as often as is desirable. No game should be played until interest begins to lag but, rather, should be terminated while fun is still at its height.

Balance the program with both active and quiet games. All equipment or properties needed should be assembled and made ready in advance.

Plan some get acquainted or other activities that can start as soon as the first guests arrive. When the party is large, divide into smaller groups, as well as into partners. This device makes for easier handling of games, helps people get acquainted, and also lends itself to "progressive" parties, in which the winners move on to another group and another activity.

Do not overstress competition, or the awarding of prizes, but let your attitude be that of playing the game for the fun of it. If prizes are used award them to the group or to partners wherever possible, rather than to individuals; and be sure that they are inexpensive and humorous. If the latter, they can add fun to the festivities.

Your Valentine Party

For decorations—hearts, cupids, bows and arrows. All paper and pencil games will seem more in keeping with the season if you provide your guests with red pencils and heart shaped paper.

As a finale just before refreshments, why not try the following:

Impromptu Living Valentines—If possible, prepare in advance a large picture frame, about four feet by seven feet. Construct of boards four inches

wide and wrap with yellow paper to simulate a gold frame, or with red paper to represent the edges of a valentine. A curtain can be arranged to slip easily on a rod attached to the top of the frame. If this is not possible, however, or your party is a small one, the game can be played just the same.

Divide the guests into partners, or groups, depending upon the size of your party. Present each group with a title, for which they are to compose and present a living valentine in the form of a tableau, while the remaining guests act as the audience. Place a time limit on this preparation—five or ten minutes will do. If the party is not a large one, provide crepe paper, doilies, feathers, scissors, pins, and other odds and ends of scraps from which they can improvise costumes. If desired, prizes can be awarded for the best, funniest, and so on.

Further zest can be added to the fun by turning each tableau into a guessing contest. Choose the titles of the valentines from titles of well-known sentimental songs, for instance, such as *Little Gypsy Sweetheart*, *Annie Laurie*, and so on, or from book titles, or from famous sweethearts, such as *Priscilla* and *John Alden*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Cupid and Psyche*, and let the audience guess what is being depicted. In this event, the actors must be careful to display some unmistakable clues.

Your President's Party

If you are giving a Washington's or Lincoln's birthday party, why not drop the cherries, hatchets and colonial silhouettes from the decorations this year? Center the flag—or several of them—with a spotlight upon them if possible. (Remember that flags are not to be draped.) For other decorations, use red, white and blue.

Some "Whys" Behind the Planning

—Claire Jeanne Weubbold

A well-planned evening can overcome barriers—guests arriving in cliques, unfamiliar location, strangers in the group—to a good time for all.

Use tags as a means of team division. *Alternate the distribution* of four different colored tags. There is value in this method when a clique arrives. As each member receives a different colored tag, the clique will be broken as soon as teams are used, the "yellows" being on one team, the "reds" on another, and so on.

Use a game to overcome the self-consciousness of people in a new location. We all know that feeling of "at home" when we are familiar with our surroundings. A group can readily acquire that good feeling through a hunting game. Teams are organized in the suggested manner. Hidden around the room are squares of colored paper. Team members roam around the room in search of these for their team's credit. While doing this they are becoming acquainted with their environment; and the remainder of the evening they will have lost that feeling of strangeness.

Play several team games, so that the members of the teams gain a feeling of allegiance. Team spirit can result in the making of new friendships.

Singing games and just old fashioned community singing draw the whole crowd together for a happy ending.

Recreation is the sugar and spice which makes life nice, it involves just about all the real fun on earth! Those of us who work professionally in the field of recreation, and who are loyal to the finer philosophies of leisure, are convinced that we do indeed have the very best jobs in all the world. Public recreation has swiftly taken its rightful place as a newcomer among worthy professions, for here is a public service founded on the good things of life.

We have come a long, long way since those early days of the sand lots in Boston, or of the original Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago; and great strides forward are easily within the memories of most of us. We, who are engaged in this vocation, are, in reality, "public engineers of human happiness."

But even so meritorious a movement is completely dependent upon the understanding and support of the people. Their good will is a prerequisite to their approval, at the polls, of the vital bond issues or tax funds which are so necessary for the job.

In most departments the proof of the pudding is generously evidenced in the happy faces of participating patrons. These are the satisfied customers of public recreation, the friendly boosters, who are enlightened as to its benefits.

But, how may we reach those throngs of uninformed citizens who remain aloof and who apparently never make use of our services? How can we rightfully expect that these strangers-to-our-cause shall cheerfully pay taxes to support a service of which they know little or nothing? Many of these goodly people are your neighbors and mine; many of them doubtless still think of a recreation center as an unsupervised place in which to play ball, a hangout for underprivileged children, or a public cure-all for juvenile delinquency.

Let us not ever be so naive as to assume that public recreation departments can effectively function for long without the promotion and maintenance of good public relations. It is imperative that we seek the good will of Mr. John Q. Taxpayer, and that we shall confide in him at all times, for it is he who sits in the driver's seat. He should always know whither we are going and why. Then, and only then, will he be our friendly partner and our staunch supporter. It is as simple as that!

And just exactly how may this best be accomplished?

It is my earnest plea that we develop a greater understanding of the principles of good salesmanship, and that we learn to apply those principles universally in our work. We must actually *sell* our philosophies, just as surely as if we were selling tangible commodities. That is the magic formula. Let us see how it works.

First, consider the aspects of salesmanship in a more technical sense, as interpreted by the leaders of the business world.

The Ingredients of Good Salesmanship

Salesmanship is simply an optimistic form of applied psychology. That is to say, it is psychology so applied as

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WE SELL

PUBLIC

RECREATION

Ernest B. Ehrke



to win friendly reactions and to influence people to our way of thinking. But salesmanship is also a thoroughly practical science, the successful use of which requires that we shall observe a few simple laws that govern it.

Sales experts of the business world tell us that all real salesmanship embodies a standard pattern of procedure which clearly distinguishes it from the more commonplace type of transaction known as order-taking. A few basic steps are always observed in the conduct of any genuine sale, regardless of *what* we are selling; for certain characteristics invariably exist in any sale, regardless of whether our transaction is completed in five minutes or five years, and regardless of whether we are selling a visible article or an intangible idea.

Here then are these basic fundamental steps or elements which are apparent in any ethical sale:

1. **The Approach** (*Attracting Attention*)—The salesman makes a friendly contact with his prospective customer, and attempts to capture willing attention.

2. **The Appeal** (*Stimulating Interest*)—The salesman focuses the customer's attention upon the quality, the function, the value and the desirability of the merchandise or idea which is being sold. This demands a tactful explanation or presentation of related facts with possibly a practical demonstration. The customer's imagination is stimulated, and he gains just enough information or knowledge to further whet his curiosity; and many questions race through his mind.

"How much will this cost me and can I afford it? Do I really need it or want it, and how does it compare with the competitive product which some other person or organization is trying to sell me? Why should I rush into it; maybe I should take my time and look around."

This is the salesman's golden opportunity to gain the confidence and trust of his customer, and to motivate in

him a strong interest in the merchandise or idea. All questions, all doubts, and all objections are met with courteous assurance and with a satisfactory explanation. This is the friendly duel of pros and cons.

3. The Favorable Response (*Desire Is Aroused*)—Now comes that most critical moment when the customer mentally surrenders to the suggestions of the salesman. Actually he has been so guided in his thinking as to agree with the salesman's proposition inwardly if not orally. His actions and speech will now indicate to the salesman that all sales-resistance has been lowered or reduced to a minimum. The customer has sold himself on the idea of being sold. Now he is willing or ready to buy, perhaps even eager to complete the transaction. Now he desires to possess that which is offered for sale!

The expert salesman is quick to recognize these symptoms as being signals inviting action. Thus far he has done his work well, but can he finish the sale?

4. The Deal Is Closed (*Action is Produced*)—Now he seeks to complete the deal while the "iron is hot." Strangely, perhaps, this last step is often the most difficult of all for the salesman. He knows that the sale is never completed until the final details are concluded.

This requires that there must be a mutual accord between salesman and customer, in these final moments of suspense, if we are to achieve a happy ending. But, because action is the normal outgrowth of desire, the deal is ultimately closed, and we should have a satisfied customer and a highly pleased salesman. A sale has been made.

Note: In actual practice several of these steps may often be combined or mixed together, or we may witness one of them strongly overshadowing the others. But their individual identity is never completely lost.

The foregoing analysis reveals that a sale is possible of completion only if and when the customer is ready to buy. In other words, any sale is in reality first completed in the mind of the customer. He must like what he sees and hears, or there can be no transaction.

The consistently successful salesman of the business world is keenly aware of this. In fact, his entire strategy is planned and conducted with this one question constantly in mind, "How may I encourage in the customer a strongly impelling desire to possess that commodity or idea which I am trying to sell?"

Characteristics of a Consistently Successful Salesman

There are many theories for success in selling, but the basic formula boils down to the application of a few qualities or skills which are universally known to produce desired results. Thus, whether we are selling automobiles, or whether we are selling our services in public recreation, our effectiveness will depend upon our proficiency in keeping within these simple axioms of good salesmanship:

A. The good salesman has a *thorough knowledge* of the merchandise or the idea which he is trying to sell. There is no substitute for being well informed as a means of commandeering the respect of the customer.

B. The good salesman has *good personality-traits*. His appearance, manner of speech, actions and behavior must meet with the approval of the customer. Physically, men-

tally, morally and emotionally he must "pass inspection."

Much has been written on this subject, emphasizing the many personal qualities of an ideal salesman. He will be tactful, cheerful, honest, punctual, reliable, courteous, and so on. The list is long indeed.

But all authorities agree that the one indispensable quality, above all else, is that conscientious loyalty to the cause, which we know as a *good attitude*. His attitude must reveal that he loves his work, and that he is personally very much sold on what he is doing. He implicitly believes in the merits of the merchandise which he would sell to others. Thus is generated the contagious spark of enthusiasm.

And further, a good attitude should clearly indicate that the salesman has the interests of his customer sincerely at heart at all times. For that very important person is at once the judge and the jury of this dramatic episode.

C. The good salesman must have a *generous capacity for hard work, intelligently organized to produce results*. In other words, he must have the mental ability to plan a logical campaign, and the physical energy to carry it through to completion. He knows *what* to do, and so he does it.

Likewise, it is important that he must know what *not* to do. For example, his enthusiasm should never be overly excessive, or artificial, lest he be suspected of ulterior motives (high-pressure tactics). Too, he will refrain from talking too much and for too long a time, as this is called "overselling" and can quickly nullify all chances of a sale. Similarly he knows full well the utter futility of arguing with those to whom he would like to sell his idea.

The successful salesman has the "know-how" of getting along with people; and he leaves no ethical stones unturned in attempts to motivate the reactions of customers.

Fine words these, for the hard-boiled world of business. But just exactly what has all this to do with *our* work in public recreation? Surely we are not to be concerned with such highly technical theories of salesmanship?

Where and When Do We Sell Public Recreation?

Everything we do in our field of public recreation involves opportunities for us to help our citizens achieve greater happiness; and our success in this regard may depend very largely upon the manner in which we apply the basic principles of salesmanship in our tasks.

Whenever we talk on the telephone, whenever we converse or correspond with others, whenever we meet with citizens individually or in groups, whenever, wherever and however we contact people, we are the potential salesmen and they are the potential customers.

We are selling ourselves, our services, our department, our ideals and the objectives for which we stand. The recreation center or playground, the swimming pool or public beach, the sports field or craft center, the park or the city hall—these are the fox-holes of public opinion, where each and every taxpayer is ready to evaluate the department by what he sees and hears.

The Recreation Worker as a Salesman

Our professional recreation worker is steeped in the high ideals of his calling, but he is also a thoroughly practical

person, skilled in the art of being helpful to others. Always and in all ways he is meeting people and more people. He *captures their attention*, he *stimulates their interest*, thus *arousing their desires to participate* in the benefits of public recreation, and then he *produces opportunities for action*, which represents "closing the deal." The standard familiar pattern of salesmanship is clearly evident throughout the day's activities.

It requires a lot of real salesmanship to develop high standards of sportsmanship among those who play on the athletic field; or to encourage timid beginners to learn the skills of swimming and diving; or to prove that it's a happy experience to make things with one's own hands; or to organize a club, direct a community sing, call a square dance, and to stimulate active participation for all. It takes a salesman to effectively organize a recreation program with due regard for the needs of the local community.

Also, we might ask ourselves what happens when a departmental representative appears as guest speaker before some local service club or civic group or parent-teachers' association, or when one of the top-flight administrators or executives of your department meets with a citizens' committee to discuss the pros and cons of some knotty problem involving public recreation. Surely these are occa-

sions which call for salesmanship of the highest degree.

The list of examples is endless indeed, revealing the needs for the continuous application of the basic principles of salesmanship in all the many phases of our work.

Our professional recreation worker is not expected to do the total job singlehanded or alone, however. Our mythical sales-manager leaves no stones unturned in his efforts to muster a one hundred per cent sales-team; for we should be content with nothing less than a maximum in salesmanship on the part of each and every employee on the payroll.

Moreover, an employee may not necessarily be one of our professional recreation workers, but could be any staff employee—any clerk, janitor and so on—in the department.

The positive attitude and spirit of good salesmanship should permeate every nook and cranny of the organization. It is not enough that the truck driver shall know how to drive a truck. It is not enough that the stenographer shall be skilled in typing and shorthand. It is imperative that all employees in any public recreation department shall know *why* their services are needed; that they understand something of the philosophies and functions of their departments, and that they themselves shall be acquainted with the basic traditions and objectives of our work. In other words, we first of all must sell *ourselves* on what we are doing, before we can successfully hope to sell our ideas to others with maximum effectiveness.

Thus, even the humblest employee can be made to feel that he belongs on our sales-force, that his task is a vital part of a great public service. This is, of course, the ideal goal, when all employees of the department discover that we are working together in a common cause, and when this spirit is reflected in the positive attitude of each and every human being on the payroll.

The Private Citizen as a Salesman

Who is the all-powerful third man on our team? An indispensable member of our sales-staff is he, his salesmanship spells the word "a-c-t-i-o-n". We refer of course to the *enlightened* citizen who seeks the good things of life, and who knows the value of wholesome activity for his family and for himself, for his friends and neighbors, and for his community. He has tasted the "samples", and he wants more—bigger and better playgrounds and parks, with professional leadership on the job, plus an adequate financial budget to make all this possible.

His sales-talk may be heard informally over the backyard fence on a Sunday afternoon, it might be voiced more vigorously at the local chamber of commerce, or it might be expressed more formally within the cloisters of the city council. But wherever and whenever he has the slightest opportunity, this willing worker sings the praises of public recreation.

It is this type of volunteer who becomes our super-salesman, and arouses a public-recreation-minded citizenry to approve recreational bond issues at the polls, and to elect those political leaders to office who respect public recreation as a truly essential service.

Surely we should scrutinize and utilize all potentialities in this our task of selling public recreation. It is up to us!

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Every insurance must be taken to keep alive in these young men and women the essence of our democratic society—our freedom and our American way of life. It would be mockery and tragedy if that freedom, which we prepare to defend, were lost in the process.

FEBRUARY 1953

American communities have in the

545

and the nearby communities where the youth in the services will be spending their free time. Communities need to organize their leadership and resources to do a completely effective job. This community leadership includes the tax-supported governmental agencies in recreation, education, health and welfare. The voluntary services of the civic, patriotic, fraternal, welfare, the religious and special interest groups of the neighborhood should play an important part in the program. The commercial recreation services such as motion picture theatres, bowling alleys, skating rinks, and so forth, are important facilities for this off-post recreation. The doors of hospitality, of the humble and the affluent alike, should be thrown open for the innumerable home-like

events that mean so much to the men and women in the service. When the community has strained its own resources to the limit, and meets problems beyond the range of its community resources, then the outside assistance from voluntary and governmental agencies should be called upon. These resources will be found in the many national, private or voluntary organizations, as well as in our public agencies. (They include United Service Organizations, United Community Defense Services, National Recreation Association, American Legion, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, the Office of Education, and the Federal Housing Agency.)

The Army and the Air Force Community Services have organized a field

staff to work with military commanders and community leaders to interpret, counsel, stimulate and advise in the better use of off-post leadership and resources: for furthering the program; for better facilities and services within the community for the recreation and welfare of service personnel. The job is so large that there is a place for all organizations and individuals who care to join the team. There is no time or place for jurisdictional jealousies or agency conflicts. No time, effort and ingenuity can be wasted to defend imaginary professional borderlines. The Community Services Program affords the opportunity for integrating all the forces in recreation and welfare in a united effort for the youth of America who will be our future citizens.

Are You Progressive?

More and more community recreation departments, these days, are using an excellent device to educate the local public recreation-wise, to set forth the year's accomplishments and plans for the future, and to promote current activities. Each year, they utilize a full page, or more, of the local newspaper to either present their annual report to the community, or to issue an invitation to citizens to participate in recreation department activities. Attractive layouts, artwork and photographs are used in many cases. The project is financed through the cooperation of community merchants, whose names appear somewhere on the page.

In Manhattan, Kansas, for example, where community cooperation is the keynote of the whole presentation, headlines announce to readers, "This is Your Invitation to Participate in Your Recreation Activities! School Year 1950-51 Recreation!" Line drawings of recreation activities are used, and the sheet is headed by a letter to citizens, signed by the superintendent of recreation and his as-

sistant, which says in part, "Listed here are some of the activities sponsored by the various organizations of our city. . . . Cooperation rather than competition will enable our people to have a full, happy and worthwhile season. Watch the newspapers for special events." Boxed notices describe the variety of activities, giving pertinent information as to time, place and sponsor. In the center of the page, under the caption, "Progressive Communities Cooperate," a list of the local hobby groups and clubs, is followed by these three suggestions:

- In order for your child to obtain the best from his school year we urge you to join and take an active part in your Parent-Teachers Association.
- To receive the full value of religion we feel that it is good for you to take advantage of all the social program offered by the church of your choice.
- Do what you can to provide your home, your back yard and your living room with the best you can for yourself and your family to enjoy together. Remember, families that play together, stay together.

The page is signed by the merchants who sponsor the advertisement.

Other community recreation departments from which we have received notice or samples of similar pages, most of them presenting an annual report, are:

Berkeley, California, four pages.

Iowa City, one half-page.

Leavenworth, Kansas, one page.

Las Vegas, Nevada, four pages devoted to parks and recreation as a part of the city manager's report.

Concord, North Carolina, separate stories and items of information scattered throughout entire edition of paper.

Charlotte, North Carolina, fourteen-page, special section, shared with regular advertising.

Altoona, Pennsylvania, two pages.

Pottstown, Pennsylvania, one page.

Houston, Texas. Items spotted through whole section devoted to report of mayor-council government.

If you have not already done so, why not try this as a cooperative community venture?



John E. Friars

BOEING GOES FISHING



Fish caught in the one-day derby are examined by both spectators and contestants. Prizes to be awarded are displayed in the plant cafeteria. Lower right, proud fishermen holding silver salmon, are winners of first, second, third and fourth prizes.



THERE will be lots of salmon. The kings are in now; and the silvers will be arriving in large numbers. I predict good weather, good fishing, and the most amazing crop of alibis ever heard by mortal ears." With these deathless words from Frank Braile, Supervisor, Personnel Relations, and also the publicity director for the event, the Boeing Employee's Annual Fishing Derby was off to a racing start again this year.

The derby, sponsored each year by the Boeing Airplane Company for its employees, is only one of the special events in a regular program of recreation activities initiated and

run by Boeing employees with the sponsorship and help of management. It is generally considered to be the largest one-day salmon derby in the world. Participation seems to be limited only by the number of boats available. This year 1,500 ardent anglers cast their lines from some 750 boats. Over 5,000 employees vied for the honor. Because of the high interest and the limited number of boats available, a ticket drawing was held and the lucky 1,500 were selected. The suspense during this drawing is so great each year that it threatens to become as big an event as the derby itself.

From the opening gun at sunup until 10:30 A.M.—the eager fishermen match wits with the silvery salmon. They

JOHN FRIARS is with the company's recreation department.

fish on either of two large bay areas on sparkling Puget Sound, which borders the west portion of Seattle. Various commercial boathouses surrounding the fishing areas supply the boats, with one boathouse on each bay designated as official weighing station. All fish caught must be weighed in at one of these official stations in order to qualify for a prize. After the weighing-in ceremonies, and a moderate amount of milling around and gnashing of teeth, all contestants and spectators are invited to repair to the main cafeteria at the Boeing Plant No. 2. There, at noon, prizes are awarded to those gold-plated, shot-with-luck characters who have caught the biggest fish.

Through the courtesy of Boeing Airplane Company, and through receipts from ticket sales, more than fifty prizes, amounting to nearly \$5000 worth of merchandise, are awarded annually. This year's prizes included: a 16-foot boat with 16 h.p. outboard motor, 21-inch television set, deep-freeze unit, coffemaker, garden tools, fishing equipment, power lawnmower, household wares, and others.

A novel feature is the annual awarding of the thirteenth place mystery prize. The possessor of the thirteenth largest fish caught in the derby receives the mystery prize, the identity of which is kept "top secret" until the crucial moment of award. This year the "lucky thirteenth" was a work bench complete with hand tools and five different power tools.

In the 1952 Derby, a man who had never been fishing

before took first prize, a woman who had never fished before won the thirty-third prize, and a man who caught a seagull won the mystery prize (he also caught a 12-pound 7-ounce salmon). An adept swoop with a dip net furnished him with the careless seagull which he brought along to the prize awarding for luck.

In all, 168 salmon were boated this year, ranging from 16 pounds on down. The winning fish in the '51 Derby was a 35-pound king salmon.

Anticipation runs high for months beforehand among the employees. The thrill of tying into one of these thrashing, twisting, powerful titans of fishdom is an experience easy to dream of and very hard to forget. And the lure of the prize displays for the lucky winners does not in any sense tarnish the dream. Preparations are exactly made. Equipment and conditions must be right for the big day. Even the date of the derby is carefully selected by "experts" in the field of salmon prognostication. Strangely enough, and fortunately, the past two derby dates have fallen precisely on days of large salmon runs. The experts, of course, immediately claimed mystic powers, and for months were heard to mutter darkly of spawning cycles, tidal conditions, herring schools, and quarters of the moon.

When derby day arrives the water is dotted with boats and the docks are crowded with excited spectators watching the fishermen as they weigh in their prize catches. The air is filled with good fellowship such as only fishing companionship can bring; and everyone, labor and management together, has a whale of a time.



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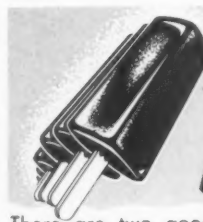
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There are two good reasons why your recreation program should include Dairy-Vend ice cream venders.

1. The people who participate in and benefit from your recreation program will welcome this addition to the refreshment service you now have. Ice cream not only makes rest periods more enjoyable, but provides basic food requirements which most vended products lack.

2. Profit possibilities, too, are inherent wherever Dairy-Vend machines are placed. And what recreation program would not benefit by additional revenue?



More Dairy-Vend machines have been sold than any other make. Write today for details on how easy you can arrange for this ice cream service.

THE VENDO COMPANY
7400 East 12th Street • Kansas City, Missouri



Concrete Floors

Surface treatments for concrete floors are presented in an excellent information sheet, put out by the Portland Cement Association—a national organization limited to scientific research. This covers not only the fundamental rules for making, placing, curing and finishing the concrete, but also the following topics: Cleaning the New Floor, Hardener Treatments, Fluosilicate Treatment, Sodium Silicate Treatment, Aluminum Sulphate Treatment, Zinc Sulphate Treatment, Oil Treatment, Coverage, Painting and Waxing. It is available free from the Portland Cement Association, 346 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Symphony Orchestra

If you listen to the Philharmonic Symphony Concert over CBS, on Sundays, you will have noticed that the intermission is often given over to a story about the activities of some specific community symphony orchestra. We called Mr. James Fassett, supervisor of music at CBS, who acts as commentator for the program, to find out where and how he obtains his information for this program, and to tell him a bit about community recreation department activities. Most of his information, to date, has come from the American Symphony Orchestra League.

He assures us, however, that he is interested in receiving reports of any symphony orchestras, amateur or otherwise, which are sponsored by any recreation departments, private organizations, communities, and so on,

particularly those in sections of the country where there is no regular musical program, or where the orchestra travels to rural sections of the country to bring music to those who would otherwise not hear "live" music. He tries to use news of programs that are different or unusual, and is interested in receiving specific information as to how the group was organized, how it functions, who bears the responsibility, how it is financed, and any information that might prove useful to others wishing to initiate similar projects.

There is no regular series planned, nor are specific dates set for using the information, in the intermission talks, and of course he cannot promise to use all of the material sent to him.

If you have a symphony orchestra in your town, which is in any way unusual or outstanding, here is a chance, at least, to give it national recognition. Why not write the details to Mr. Fassett at CBS Radio, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, with the understanding that he may be free to use any, or all, or none of the material, as he sees fit?

Mass Ball

Special events on our playground during a Thanksgiving Field Day, included Mass Ball. A five-foot-high, air-filled, canvas ball, which is used in army programs to condition the soldiers, was on loan from the nearby army post at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Excited, dungaree clad youngsters were divided equally, into teams, according to age and sex, with approxi-

mately twenty-five participants on each team. The ball was placed in the center of a football field; the respective team members were back twenty yards from the ball; the referee blew his whistle, and away they went, pushing, lifting, kicking, in an attempt to move the ball across the goal line. After twenty minutes of unrestrained effort the contest was called a draw.

Among other activities on our special program was the always popular tug-of-war. The children were excited, because at the end of the line a water-soaked mud hole awaited the team who didn't quite have enough "oomph" in their pull. A muddy time was enjoyed by all!

Then came the gathering around the grandstand for the drawing of the lucky numbers for the door prizes. Everyone had received a numbered ticket upon entering the playground.



Huge canvas pushball, borrowed from a nearby army post, is used in a spirited game of Mass Ball, one of the special events at Sousa's Thanksgiving Field Day.

"Miss Thanksgiving", in pigtails, plaid shirt, and dungarees, drew the lucky numbers from the box. The grand prize was a bushel basket of food; and ten other lucky winners received free tickets to nearby theaters. These prizes were donated by the recreation council, a volunteer group of parents in the community.

HERBERT RATHNER, recreation director of the Sousa Recreation Center, Washington, D. C.

Presenting a few pet ideas that have worked successfully, as reported by recreation executives at the 34th National Recreation Congress.

Pet Ideas

Teen Age Advisory Council. (K. Mark Cowen, Department of Parks and Recreation, Elkhart, Indiana.) His department has had a thirteen-member Junior Advisory Council for four years. Composed of teen-agers, it sponsors a variety of activities, some of which require the raising of funds. Among them is an annual meeting with the city council and the superintendent of schools. This affair is a free dinner for the city and school officers and is financed by money-raised by the Advisory Council. Teen-age members preside at the meeting, which is unrehearsed, and tell what they think about civic and school planning. Originally, the council was selected, with the assistance of the dean of boys and the dean of girls at the local high school, from among the sophomore, junior and senior classes—four from each class and one member at large. At the outset it was indicated that the recreation department wanted young people with ideas, and with energy and initiative, who might not fit into the usual "mold." These young people now assist in selecting new members for the council as they are needed.

Playground Advisory Councils. (Jack M. Hoxsey, Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego, California.) They have advisory councils for all playgrounds, to help in planning the programs for those areas. Members of a council include representatives from PTA's, school officials, private agencies, churches and other groups interested in the "business of recreation." They meet at least three times a year, previous to each seasonal program, to plan and schedule activities to meet the needs of the playground

community. They also help to establish priorities in the use of equipment, in the scheduling of activities, and represent their playground at meetings held by the city recreation department. They are also a coordinating group for special events. They have no budget. This is their third year of operation.

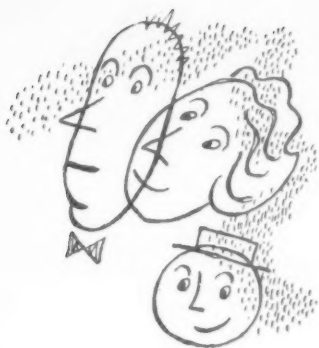
"Buck" Contest. (Guy Wertz, Waukesha, Wisconsin.) Every child arriving on the playground, as the program began, was given a "buck" of special paper money printed by the recreation department. This carried notations about the department on one side and was labeled "One Buck" on the other. The child could also receive an additional buck for doing "chores" on the playground. At the end of the season, the department collected old pieces of equipment, and many local merchants contributed additional items, for an auction at which the children were given opportunity to purchase any of the items that appealed to them with the bucks they had earned during the season.

Christmas Institute. (Margaret Wilson, Board of Parks and Recreation, Winnipeg, Canada.) Before Christmas, the department sponsors a Christmas institute, at which women in the community teach each other Christmas crafts traditional with their families or nationalities. Since Winnipeg has a large foreign-born population, this provides a socializing activity of great value. The only specification is that the craft taught must use odds and ends of materials. Now in its third year, the institute is so large that more of them will have to be scheduled.

Men's Cake-Baking Contest. (Sel-

wyn Orcutt, Recreation and Parks Department, Fayetteville, North Carolina.) This community, near Ft. Bragg, has just held a men's cake-baking contest in which there were sixty-two entries. Prizes were offered by two commercial concerns which, cooperated with the local recreation department in conducting the contest—Sears and Roebuck and General Mills. The first prize, an electric cooker donated by Sears, was won by a chaplain, while the second prize went to a local citizen, and third prize to a lieutenant colonel from the base. (As is usual with activities of this kind in this community, because of the proximity of such a large military reservation, the activity was a joint military-civilian one.) The oldest participant was seventy-two years of age. The contest was advertised through use of posters, spot ads, and radio announcements. Cakes were judged on the basis of taste, texture, and looks, with home economics teachers, housewives from the city and the base, and the mayor acting as judges. Cakes, had to be baked at home by the men. Women were allowed to supervise but not assist in the baking. It was felt that entrants were honest in their entries. The prize-winner gave his recipe over the radio after awards were presented.

Men's Cake-Baking Elimination Contest. (Fran Hartzell, Department of Recreation, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.) Chambersburg also holds a men's cake-baking contest, but conducts eliminations in the various clubs of the city first. Winners then meet for the "bake-offs" at the V.F.W. club-rooms, with General Electric Company supplying the stoves, General Mills the



home economists for judging. An admission fee of ten cents per person is charged and cakes are auctioned at the end of the contest. Funds thus obtained go to the department for other activities.

Mother-Child Swimming Lessons. (Keith McDonald, Vallejo, California.) A series of classes is offered for mothers of children of about two and a half years and older. Both mother and child get into the pool at the same time, learn basic swimming skills, and the mother is prepared to go on from there.

Little Decatur Baseball Leagues. (R. J. Foval, Superintendent of Recreation, Decatur, Illinois.) Twenty-four teams participated in the Leagues in 1952. These are conducted on a strictly local competition basis, with no out-of-town trips or other competition. This fact was established and advertised at the outset so there could be no complaints later. Definite regulations were also established. There were no uniforms unless the boys wanted to buy them, and then the purchase was restricted to a hat and T-shirt. Because of publicity about little leagues in general, many service clubs have wanted to assist in the program; so, in 1953, four different service clubs have been designated as sponsors of the four different leagues, and each club is limited to a hundred dollar expenditure.

Playground Safety Signs. (Mrs. Martha Turner, Supervisor of Recreation, Memphis, Tennessee.) Painted signs providing a space for keeping a playground safety tally are hung under playground bulletin boards. These give information on the number of days without accident on each playground.

Statistics are brought up-to-date each morning at the time of the flag-raising ceremony.

Today in Recreation—Bulletin Board Showcase. (Tom Belser, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, Montgomery, Alabama.) A 5 foot by 10 foot bulletin board showcase, about 4 inches deep, was attached to a building located on one of the most prominent corners in the city this summer. It was equipped with a sliding glass door. The background was white. Inside the case in huge letters were the words "Today in Recreation." Underneath the heading were listed current facts on the recreation program in the city. These were changed once or twice a day to keep the board up-to-date. Although it was not locked during the first half of the summer, there was no vandalism. The board was very popular and two or three businesses in the city have already adopted the same method of reaching the public. One of the problems involved in such a project is the matter of keeping the board up-to-date over a long period of time.

Tom Sawyer Day. (Thelma Wicke, Superintendent of Aquatics, Honolulu.) On the Saturday before the beginning of the annual "learn-to-swim" program the children gather on the beaches for "Tom Sawyer Day." Approximately 1,800 children "comb" the beaches for materials—the purpose being to get them clean for swim week. The activity is also a treasure hunt, for the children collect all kinds of things, some of real value, in addition to debris. Any money which the department obtains from the items found, goes into a fund which is used in the program. It has been noted, however, that the children would be willing to participate even if they did not find any real treasure simply because it is fun.

Cheering Corps as a Dance Activity. (Mrs. Elsie Allen, Friends of the Dance, Tacoma, Washington.) Participants get partners and divide into groups. Each group elects a director who comes to the leader for directions on lining up a "cheering corps" in his group. Each person in the group leads

a cheer. If they do not know a cheer, they get together first for a "growl" and get into the spirit of the activity. After each person has led a cheer in his group, one person is selected to represent the group and the chosen ones from each group compete with each other, the "winner" then being given opportunity to lead the entire assembly.

Talent Programs. (Mrs. Mildred Hughes, Recreation Director, City Park Bureau, Portland, Oregon.) Different age groups, having special interests, join together and practice for talent programs. When they have their programs worked up, they go out for public appearances before civic groups. Most of the groups are composed of teen-agers, and these appearances help to make them civic-minded. All races participate.

Free Swimming Lessons for Playground Attendants. (George Markley, Director of Recreation, St. Joseph, Missouri.) A plan for exchanging services on the playground, for playground attendants, with one lesson for each service session, resulted in the giving of 3,000 free lessons last summer to such attendants.

Youth Honor Day. (George Markley, Recreation Director, St. Joseph, Missouri.) The young people in the community sign pledges not to destroy property on Halloween. Those who sign the pledge are given a free party in a central spot. About 4,000 children participated last year. The Moose Lodge was the cooperating agency.

For further "Pet Ideas" see *34th National Recreation Congress Proceedings*, published by the National Recreation Association. \$2.25.

It has been suggested that "Pet Ideas" might become a regular department in RECREATION. We would like to hear from all those who are interested. Can we be assured of a steady supply of such "ideas"?—Ed.



Many of these facts cover implications which are significant for the recreation field. Among the needs that demand study and action by leaders in the recreation movement, as pointed up by the figures, are the needs to:

Provide, near the homes of children, more recreation facilities such as play lots in large-scale housing developments, or sections for young children in neighborhood playgrounds to serve the increasing number of children of pre-school age.

Make plans for recreation areas, facilities and leadership to take care of the needs of the increasing number of children of elementary school age in the years ahead.

Set aside recreation areas in suburban communities near large population centers, in anticipation of the rapid rise in population.

Study the amount and types of recreation areas most appropriate to the central portions of our large cities that are losing population.

Develop programs for the increasing percentage of the population over sixty years of age who have much leisure.

Make sure that the need for greatly increased funds for school sites and classrooms results in co-operative planning on the part of school and city authorities and does not result in elimination in new school buildings of facilities suitable for community recreation use.

Give more consideration in recreation programs to the needs of women and girls.

Recognize that the need for community provision of play opportunities for young children is increasing as the size of families decreases.

The facts revealed by the 1950 census, with reference to changes in the composition of our population and various other population trends, have

much interest for all who are concerned with planning for recreation in the years ahead. The census figures will be useful to professional and lay leaders in the field of recreation, to the extent that regional and national characteristics revealed by the figures are correctly interpreted and adapted to local situations. An excellent summary of significant census data, issued by the Research Division of the National Education Association of the United States,* affords the basis for the statement that follows.

The 1950 total population of the Continental United States was 150,697,361, an increase of more than 19,000,-

sulted quite largely from natural increase rather than from net gains from immigration. Beginning in 1941, the birth rate began to climb, reaching 25.8 per 1,000 in 1947, the all-time high since the birth-registration areas have functioned. There have been slight declines since 1947, but, according to the best estimate, the rate in 1950 was 23.5 per 1,000 population. This approximates the rates for the period 1917 to 1921.

The increase in birth rate since 1940 has been relatively much greater for the urban population than for the rural. The actual birth rate for urban residents since 1947 has been higher than

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

000 persons over 1940. It represents a rate of increase twice as rapid as that which occurred between 1930 and 1940, and it brought the nation's total population almost to the figure which, in 1940, had been predicted for 1980—a full generation hence. Thus the total population figure for 1950 itself indicates a sharp acceleration in the expected growth trend. The sharp upturn between 1940 and 1950, to an increase of 14.5 per cent was unexpected by most students of population trends.

During the past half-century, between 1900 and 1950, the population has approximately doubled. This fact, together with the doubled rate of increase of the past decade, strongly indicates that the era of a static population is not yet at hand. Economic and social planning, including plans for public education, must be geared to the idea of growth and expansion, at least for the years immediately ahead.

Only four states—Arkansas, Mississippi, North Dakota, and Oklahoma—had net losses in population between 1940 and 1950, in each case very slight losses.

Birth and Death Rates—The population growth of recent years has re-

the rate for the rural people. The birth rate for the non-white population runs consistently higher than that for whites. Another significant trend during the past decade is the relatively greater increase in the reproduction rate for well-educated women than for those of low educational attainment.

During the past decade the death rate has continued to decline. Mortality statistics go back only to 1900, but in the half-century just ended the death rate has been cut almost in half. For 1900, the death rate was 17.2 per 1,000 population. The rate has gone on down to an estimated 9.6 per 1,000 for 1950—an all-time low since mortality statistics have been reported. Infant death rates are slightly higher in rural areas than in urban, 33.1 as compared with 31.2 in 1948.

General Population Characteristics—Among the characteristics of population of special significance for recreational planning are: age distribution, racial distribution, marital status, size of families, and rural-urban distribution. A shift in the sex distribution of the population is pointed out as a matter of general interest. In 1950, for the first time in census history, the number of women exceeded the number of men by over a million, bringing the

* "Schools and the 1950 Census", *Research Bulletin*, December, 1951.

sex ratio to 98.1 men per 100 women. In rural areas, men outnumbered women, but in urban areas the ratio was only 94.1 men per 100 women. At present an appreciable excess of females over males is found only in age groups beyond fifteen years.

The rate at which the average age of the population of the United States is rising was checked slightly by the recent upturn in the nation's birth rate, but has not been halted. The increase between 1940 and 1950 in the per cent of the population under five years of age (from 8.0 per cent to 10.8 per cent) just about offsets the ten-year decrease in the per cent of the popula-

tion between 5 and 19 years of age. The per cent of 20- to 44-year-olds remains substantially unchanged. The two age groups above 44 show a slight increase. An upward climb of the median age for the total population during the past 100 years is noted, from 18.8 years in 1850 to 30.1 in 1950.

under 18. Despite the recent upturn in birth rate there was no child under 6 years of age in 70.5 per cent of the nation's families in 1950, and only one child under 6 in 18.5 per cent of them. The effects of the high birth rate were more than offset by the effects of the high marriage rate and other factors that tended to increase the number of households. As a result the average number of persons per household in 1950 was only 3.39 as compared with 3.67 for 1940 and 4.01 in 1930.

Urban — Rural Communities — For the 1950 census a new definition of urban communities was developed which, in a word, included some unincorpora-

tion is approximately half of the nation's urban population and nearly a third of its total inhabitants.

The 1950 census designates 168 "standard metropolitan areas." Each such area contains one or more cities over 50,000 in population, known as the "central city" (or cities), and certain "outlying parts" which are densely populated and closely integrated in social and economic matters with the central city. Growth in the central cities of the metropolitan areas between 1940 and 1950 was only 13.0 per cent, but the rate of growth in the outlying parts was 34.7 per cent. Population growth in the United States during this period was largely growth within the 168 metropolitan areas, and nearly half the population increase of the entire country took place in the outlying parts of these areas.

Mobility of Population—During the seven-year period 1940 to 1947 over 13,000,000 people moved from one county to another within their respective states, and over 12,000,000 crossed state lines. The Bureau of the Census has stated that probably never before in the history of the United States has there been internal population movement of such magnitude as in the past eventful years.

In April 1947 more than 4,000,000

from the 1950 CENSUS

tion between 5 and 19 years of age. The per cent of 20- to 44-year-olds remains substantially unchanged. The two age groups above 44 show a slight increase. An upward climb of the median age for the total population during the past 100 years is noted, from 18.8 years in 1850 to 30.1 in 1950.

The figure for life expectancy had climbed by 1948 to 67.2 years—within striking distance of "three-score years and ten." Within a decade, the average had pushed upward by nearly 4 years. The life expectancy for women is about 5.5 years greater than that for men. Life expectancy for the white population is 68 years as compared with 60 years for non-whites.

Time has produced only minor changes in the proportion of the white and non-white population. In 1850 the white population accounted for 84.3 per cent of the total. By 1900 this proportion had grown to 87.9 per cent. Since 1920 it has remained virtually constant at just under 90 per cent.

Of the nation's nearly forty million families, about half are families without any children of their own under 18 years of age. One-fifth have one own child under 18 years of age; one-sixth have two own children; only 14.1 per cent have three or more children

ged but densely populated areas that had heretofore been omitted. Many of the new urban areas brought in by this definition are fringe areas or unincorporated suburbs of large cities. Almost two-thirds of the total population—more than two-thirds of the people in both the West and the Northeast re-

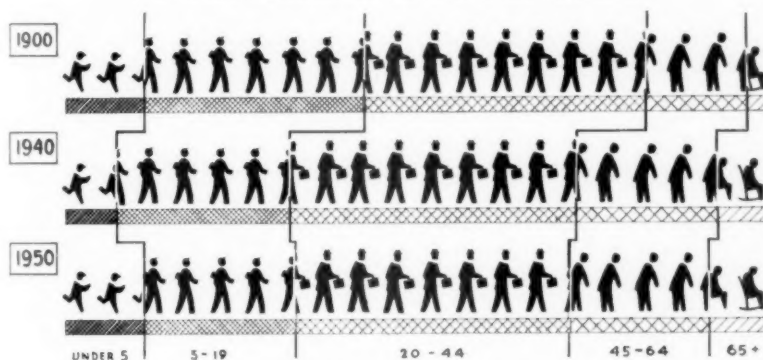
gions—are urban dwellers. Less than one-sixth live on rural farms.

There are now 4,270 urban places of 2,500 inhabitants or more. All but 397 of them are incorporated. The 106 cities over 100,000 in population constitute only 2.5 per cent of all the urban places, but their combined pop-

of those who were living on farms had not lived on farms in 1940. But, conversely, 7,500,000 persons who were living on farms in 1940 were no longer on the farm in 1947. In other words, between 1940 and 1947 the farm population showed a net loss from migration of approximately 3,235,000 per-

Population by Age Group

Each figure represents five per cent of the population.



sons, or approximately 12 per cent of the 1940 farm population. The similar net loss between 1930 and 1940 was only about 2,000,000 persons. Because of defense industry and other social and economic factors, the tempo of movement from farm to city, which was checked by depression circumstances, has been accelerated again until it stands out as one of the important trends of the past decade.

The center of population for 1950 is located eight miles northwest of Olney, Illinois—some forty miles farther west than the center of population in 1940.

The Labor Force—In the 1950 population of more than 150,000,000 persons there were 111,915,000 who were 14 years of age or older—the group for which labor force statistics are compiled. Only 53.2 per cent of this, approximately 59,500,000 persons, constitute the 1950 labor force. This number is 12.9 per cent greater than the total labor force in 1940. Although the labor force during the past ten years has increased more rapidly than the adult population (the population over 14 years), it has grown a little less rapidly than the nation's total population.

The amount of unemployment at the time of the census enumeration in 1950 was quite low in comparison with that reported in 1940, a little less than 38,000,000 as compared with 7,500,000.

Technological changes during more than the past half-century have resulted in marked changes in industrial and occupational patterns. One of the major shifts has been an actual decrease in the number of agricultural workers since 1900. Agricultural workers, who in 1900 accounted for nearly half the entire labor force, now comprise only 7,138,000. Manufacturing has become the largest field, with nearly twice the number of workers as are now engaged in agriculture, and comprises a fourth of the entire labor force. The service industries run fairly close to manufacturing, with over 12,000,000 workers. Wholesale and retail trade has grown to the point where it now employs more than 10,000,000 workers.

As for men engaged in various types of work in 1950, the largest classes of workers are: operatives and kindred workers; craftsmen, foremen, and kin-

dred workers; managers, officials and proprietors other than farm; farmers and farm managers; and unskilled laborers other than farm and mine. For women the largest classes of workers are: clerical and kindred workers; operatives and kindred workers; professional, technical, and kindred workers; service workers other than in private households; private household workers; and sales workers.

School Enrollments—In October 1950 the Bureau of the Census reported that school enrollment in all schools and colleges stood at an all-time high of slightly over 30,000,000 persons 5 to 29 years old. This was a fifth of the nation's total population, and half of the population between 5 and 29 years of age. The enrollment in elementary schools reported for the same date was over 21,000,000 and accounted for 70.5 per cent of the total. High school enrollments of nearly 6,750,000 accounted for 22.3 per cent, and college enrollments of more than 2,000,000 for the remaining 7.2 per cent of the total. More than 900,000 children 5 and 6 years old were in public or private kindergartens.

In 1947 there still were 2,750,000 Americans over 14 years of age who could not read or write in any language. Moreover, the per cent of illiteracy among the non-white population was 11.0 per cent as compared with 2.7 per cent for all adults—and for the residents of rural farm areas it was 5.3 per cent. In 1947 the median years of school completed was 9.6 as compared with 8.7 in 1940.

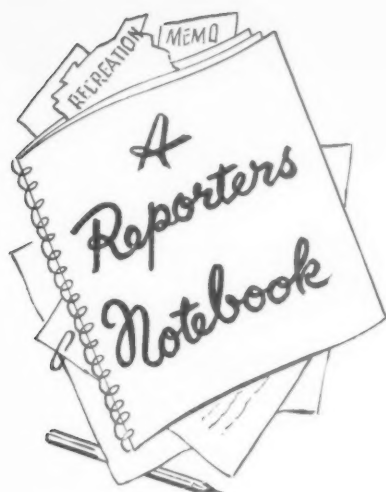
Implications for Education—In the concluding pages of the *Research Bulletin*, a number of basic implications, which the population facts present for persons concerned with school planning, are discussed briefly. It is pointed out that an expansion of 22 to 30 per cent in the total capacity of the nation's elementary-school facilities must be accomplished within the present decade. The wave of additional high-school students that will follow is estimated to require an expansion of 25 to 40 per cent in high-school facilities, with the crest of this second wave scarcely more than a decade away. Large scale construction of new school buildings, therefore, becomes impera-

tive and prompt planning and action are essential to provide them. Otherwise, millions of boys and girls will be denied the advantages of acceptable schooling.

Other needs include large increases in school staffs and enlarged expenditures for adequate equipment, facilities and instruction. In view of the growth in life-expectancy the need for adult education is inevitable. Even the most effective public school system needs the supplementary support of a good public relations program. Migration into fringe areas and general neglect of rural schools present additional problems. Shifting patterns of occupation point to the growing importance of the school's guidance function.

Finally, the adaption of population facts to local needs is pointed out as essential. Each community is advised to compare the characteristics and trends of its own population with the general trends. Suggested questions are: Is its own population growing rapidly, or is it reasonably static? Does it have the problem of serving immigrants or migrants? Is the birth rate high or low? What proportion of the population is made up of older citizens? Is the school system affected by any sizable amount of rural-urban migration? How much transiency is there in the local community; among what groups; from what region? What is the local pattern of employment; of unemployment? What is the income level of its people? What part of the community's total inhabitants are served by the school? Does any age group have educational needs that the school system has failed to meet? Questions such as these must be the points of departure in local planning.

The statement concludes: "One community will focus attention on one set of needs, another on some other problems. If each has correctly appraised its own situation, progress will come where the need is most urgent. There is no way to plan intelligently for school improvement except in relation to prevailing social changes, and this implies an accurate and clear understanding of significant population trends in the locality, region, state, and nation." These comments, largely, are equally applicable to community recreation.



Apropos of the Time Machine*

A special meeting of the parks and recreation commission in *Pittsfield, Massachusetts*, is arranged each year by Vincent Hebert, superintendent, to which all living past members are invited. Each ex-member is asked to reminisce a bit about his own past experiences in parks and recreation work, to comment on present accomplishments and to outline his views as to future developments.

Another "Bowl" Game

Not televised or broadcast, but interesting to the residents of *Jefferson, Louisiana*, was the first "Cookie Bowl" football classic between the Jefferson Doughboys and the Kingsley House Gingersnaps, held on December 28. The Doughboys represented the Community Center and Playground District 5, sponsors of the game, a public agency which has offered a recreation program to its community only since the appointment of its director Dave Scheuermann in May, 1952. The Gingersnaps were recruited from Kingsley House community center, a private agency with fifty years of service to its credit. Members of both teams were twelve years old or younger—maximum weight, ninety-five pounds. At a preliminary meeting at the playground, with ninety girls—members of the Funville group—cheerleaders and pep squads were chosen for both teams, and a queen and maids of honor were elected to reign over the festivities. The trophy awarded to the

winning team was the largest bowl obtainable, filled with all kinds of delicious cookies. Cookies were available, too, for the hundreds of children who participated in and attended the event.

Archeological Notes

- Employees of North American Aviation, Incorporated, *Inglewood, California*, who are interested in mining and prospecting, may now find companionship with kindred spirits by joining the new prospecting club, to be known as the North American Prospectors. Tentative plans call for an informal organization—one luncheon meeting and one field trip a month, no dues. The field trips will consist of prospecting for gold, lost mines, mineral deposits and semi-precious stones.
- Interesting events in the archeological world have been taking place in one of the city parks in *Rice Lake, Wisconsin*. The state is financing the excavation of Indian mounds, under the supervision of the state archeologist from the University of Wisconsin. Bits of pottery and weapons found near the top of the burial chamber have provided evidence to prove that burials took place there at least three hundred years ago. The university feels that the complete history of the mounds will be a valuable addition to their research library. A copy of the history will be presented to the city of Rice Lake, and a large historical marker will be placed near the mounds in the park. Park and recreation officials anticipate that the excavations will attract many tourists.

Facts and Figures

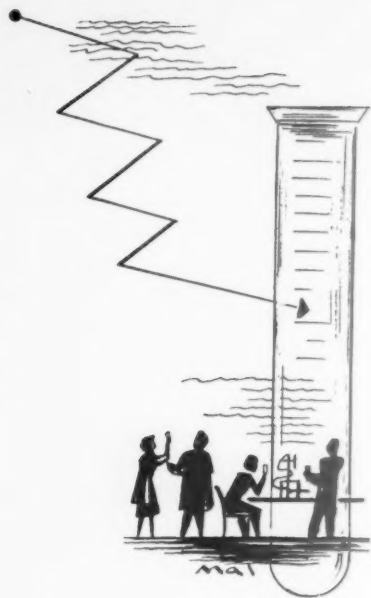
Sixty acres of hilly, lake-side land, belonging—with its buildings—to the city of *Shreveport, Louisiana*, have been improved at a cost of \$8,000 and made available, by the recreation department, to Negro golfers of the city, as a par thirty-four, public, park golf course. . . . Private contributions of \$1,500 have made it possible to go ahead with the development of the twenty-acre community park in *Carlisle, Pennsylvania*, the plan for which was drawn five years ago by Alan Burritt, recently retired from the staff of the National Recreation Association. . . . The office of the recreation department of *Beloit, Wisconsin*, is now

located in the new four million dollar memorial high school, which is designed so that the building may be used for recreation activities after school. Facilities include an auditorium with stage, a little theatre, music room, club rooms, visual aid room, cafeteria, gymnasium with eight basketball courts. . . . Sled slides are being constructed in two or three parks in *Muskegon, Michigan*, to replace the street slides, which have become too difficult to operate because of increased traffic. . . . Free Christmas trees were available to churches, schools and orphanages in *Cincinnati, Ohio*, when the Hamilton County Park district found it necessary to remove pine trees for a new park road and did it before instead of after Christmas. . . . Over 141,000,000 visits were made in 1952 to New York City's parks and 584 playgrounds by persons seeking active recreation, 4,000,000 more than in 1951. The city's estimated population is now 8,053,000.

"Foward on Liberty's Team"

The annual Boy Scout week, February 7 to 14, marks not only the forty-third birthday of the organization, but the half-way point of the movement's three-year program, under the slogan, to "help make and keep America physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight." During the past year two nation-wide projects have been carried on by the almost three million members of the Boy Scouts of America—a "Get-out-the-Vote" campaign and a "Blood Donor" campaign. Schools, civic organizations, churches and other interested groups may join the Scouts in observing their anniversary by displaying the 1953 posters, arranging for scouting exhibits or demonstrations, or presenting special programs and films. Assistance and materials may be secured from local Boy Scout executives. The third national Jamboree for more than fifty thousand Scouts and their leaders will be held on the Irvine Ranch in southern California, from July 17-23. Boys from all walks of life, including representatives from fifty other lands, will cook their food over charcoal fires and live in a "city" of thirty thousand tents—a practical demonstration of democratic living.

* See page 451 in January RECREATION.



SCIENCE as a RECREATION ACTIVITY

While recreation boards have long been acknowledged leaders in the fields of sports, playground activities, and more recently in sponsoring community concerts and annual displays of fireworks, they have in too many instances left untouched the great number of students and adults who are not athletically inclined. In Greenwich, Connecticut, the recreation board, in trying to broaden the scope of its program, has aided in the development of a group which is worthy of rather special note, the Greenwich Association for the Development of Scientists (G.A.D.S.).

This organization had its beginning in the spring of 1944 when several fourteen-year-old students in Greenwich banded together to promote their interest in chemistry. At meetings every Saturday morning one of them would talk on some chemical topics such as the theory of solubility, the chemistry of some element, or some new industrial development. They used their meager financial resources to build up stocks of chemicals and apparatus, and over a period of time they bought books and magazines not locally available until they owned a small library. Right after the war they undertook the manufacture of D.D.T., but before they got around to selling their product the market price for the

new insecticide dropped and they turned to other activities. Among them was soilless growth of tomato plants, study of chemicals a thousand times sweeter than sugar, and attempts to make penicillin chemically. It is interesting to realize that they managed all this without any adult supervision, although they often invited scientists and school instructors to give talks.

In the eight years since, the G.A.D.S. has grown, its interests have broadened; it has matured, and it has evolved ideas of real significance.

We know that teachers are often too busy with their routine obligations to be able to give the special encouragement which is often needed to develop students with scientific ability. It is this fact which is central to the reason for the existence of G.A.D.S. Its members seek out their classmates who express an interest in science and invite them to join activities designed to arouse a deep enthusiasm for research. Members encourage each other, and they try to find experts in the community who can help individuals with special problems on their research projects. G.A.D.S. serves another valuable function, too. It brings together students who have already started studying science on their own, and who would ordinarily draw off by themselves because people their own age would not care about what they were doing. Far too often in such cases people of ability have missed the personal development which results from social contacts, and as a result we have the type often pictured as the typical scientist: a shy genius at home only with his test tubes.

As anybody knows, a lot of know-how is required if a group is to accomplish its aims efficiently. G.A.D.S. has found techniques which are successful in its community. For one thing, it is vital that an organization such as this, if it is to grow, must have adequate facilities for holding meetings. In the past it could meet in private homes or in



the school during the school year. Now it has members of high school age, college, and a few graduate student members, and since many members are in Greenwich only during the summer, the summer program is usually the most active. The recreation board was approached therefore, and a plan worked out to enable these young people to use a community center building. Activities of the group are of four types.

Lectures—Guest lecturers are invited to give talks once every month or so. G.A.D.S. also has been fortunate in finding a number of research laboratories nearby, in addition to an Audubon center, museums, and a good science department in the high school.

Education Program—Part of the G.A.D.S. objective in assisting members in their scientific projects is carried out through an education program. Subjects of interest to high school students, which they would have difficulty in learning themselves, are offered by the college members when there is sufficient demand. Currently three such courses are in progress: organic chemistry, calculus, and electronics. Normally students would have to wait until college for these subjects; however, experience has shown that high school students with a sincere interest are able to maintain work on a college level. As a result, a much larger field of projects is open to students who have completed such courses in their field of interest, and they are able to enter college with a superior academic background.

Individual Projects—All members are encouraged to undertake projects on their own and report on them to the membership at regular meetings. The list of accomplishments of individuals is quite varied. Among the chemists of the group we find one who has discovered a cleaning detergent which is as good as those on the market now, but without the disadvantage of corroding aluminum parts in washing machines. Another is developing new methods for growing crystals of a material, cadmium sulfide, which are used in electronic equipment. Speaking of electronics, there is one member who is building a television station. As you might imagine this would normally involve a vast outlay of money. He has been able, fortunately, to obtain the television camera tube, called an orthicon (costing thousands of dollars new), for free after the tube had been used to the limit of professional use but was still good enough for amateurs. This same fellow constructed a diving apparatus from a gas mask, rubber hose, and air pump which has been used in exploration of underwater life to depths of over forty feet, for periods up to half an hour. The landlubber biologists have been keeping bee hives. While one studies nutrition problems of bees another, who is a talented photographer, takes pictures of bees in flight so that he can answer questions about this phenomenon. Still another photographer is using his skill to record the life and times of tiny microorganisms under the microscope. A meteorologist became interested in the fact that it often rains heavily right after a flash of lightning, and to study this he built a cloud chamber and a high voltage machine.

Group Projects—Some members have joined together in group projects combining newly learned theories to serve

practical purposes. Flowing directly past the community house where they hold their meetings is the Mianus River with a problem in pollution. The G.A.D.S. is starting a program which will involve investigating this from both a biological and a chemical angle.

Another group project, now under way, has definite local color. About twelve miles from Greenwich, in Bedford, New York, is an abandoned quarry from which small quantities of uranium minerals can be obtained. The group constructed a Geiger counter which they use to locate the general area of uranium concentration. They then return at night with a home built ultraviolet light which causes the mineral to fluoresce with a brilliant yellow-green glow. Having located the uranium exactly, they remove it and separate it chemically from the mineral. Of course, Greenwich is in no danger of being atom bombed, since the actual quantities are small.

While undertaking projects such as these, members of the G.A.D.S. learn much. Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, had a theory that the best way to learn a subject was to pursue it as a hobby. Many a self-educated man will testify to the soundness of this. The G.A.D.S., with the help of the Greenwich Recreation Board, has worked on this principle. Should a program such as theirs be in operation throughout America, the scientific and inventive future of democracy would be strengthened—through mass encouragement of men and women to undertake scientific training.

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WE WANT TO PLAY



On the Campus

Betty W. Jacob

Theory Into Action

Practicing classroom principles and methods in a community setting is a privilege of the six professional students of *George Williams College* who are chosen for the annual fall recreation tour, sponsored by the Division of Youth and Community Services of the Department of Welfare of Springfield, Illinois. Under the leadership of Dr. Harry D. Edgren, professor of education at the college, the 1952 tour was conducted from October 16 to 19, the students demonstrating recreation programs in nine different communities and conducting two leadership training courses. The programs included skits, singing, arts and crafts, square dancing, and games and relays with groups ranging from children in first and third grades to high school students and adults. Five different adult and youth planning groups were also aided in evaluating their present programs and developing plans for the future. Honored by being chosen for this sixth annual tour were Joretta Chermak, Joan Motz, Sue Frost, Kenneth Clarke, Robert Brunken and Ollie Todd.

"Voila Les Femmes"

Under this title, songs, dances and vaudeville skits were presented on December 15 by the *Boston University* seniors at the Sargent college of physical education. An efficient ticket-selling campaign was waged among students, faculty and the public; its aim—sufficient funds to send as many seniors as possible to the national convention of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, to be held in Pittsburgh in April of this year.

Education for Leisure Time

From campuses here and there, come notes on studies not in the recreation curriculum, but closely allied to recrea-

tion: "Touring the National Parks with a Park Naturalist," at the *University of Cincinnati*, under J. Herbert Heger, offers one professional credit. The eight two-hour lecture sessions attracted on enrollment in 1952, the second year of the course, of 162 business and professional people. The parks are studied from the standpoint of geological formations, historical backgrounds, their value as outdoor laboratories and their available recreational activities. The use of films, slides, maps, biographical material and National Park Association literature supplements the lectures.

"The Fishing Clinic," sponsored by the *University of Tennessee* Physical Education Department, was presented last June and will probably be repeated this year. Professor A. W. Hobt conceived the idea and Dr. George F. Brady arranged the program. It is believed to be the first in the south to stress public fishing instruction. With features of a sportsman's show—costs were borne by exhibitors—the clinic sessions were devoted to fishing techniques, care of tackle, water safety, fish propagation and conservation.

Recreation Director Leads Seminar

A three-week seminar in recreation leadership, sponsored by the YMCA and YWCA, was conducted at *Kansas State College* in December by Frank J. Anneberg of Manhattan, Kansas. Participating were about fifty students whose interests lay in recreation leadership in churches, youth groups and small rural community organizations.

Experimental Field Trip

The time—February 4 and 5; the place—New York City. Five senior students and one graduate, *University of Massachusetts*, accompanied by Dr. William M. Grimshaw, adviser in recreation education, will be welcomed at NRA headquarters, where they plan

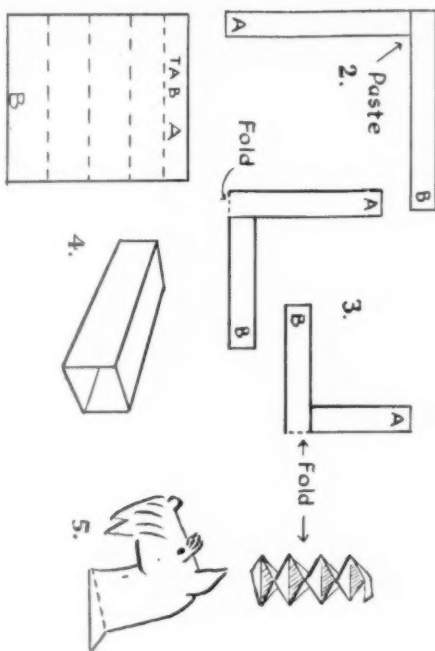
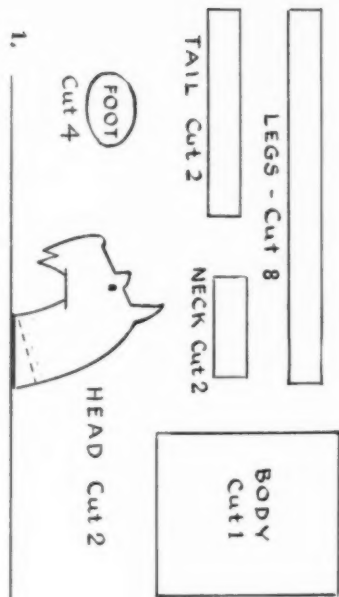
to spend most of one day. Interviews have been scheduled with representatives of a number of social agencies, including the YWCA, Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts. Visits to several recreation centers are also on the agenda.

Local News Items

The present positions of recipients of 1952 Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in recreation, from the *Indiana University School of Health, Physical Education and Recreation*, are listed in the Christmas issue of the school's *Alumni News Letter*: *Laura Kindt*, assistant director of recreation, Battle Creek, Michigan; *Marjorie Ann Rogers*, recreation director, Forest-Strawn-Wing, Unit District, Forrest, Illinois; *Nancy Wood*, director of girls activities, Community Center, Evansville, Indiana; *Harry Feldman*, superintendent of recreation, Port Huron, Michigan; *Julian Golubski*, field secretary, Boy Scouts of America, White River Council, Bloomington, Indiana; *Wallace Hirsch*, teacher and recreation worker, Crystal Falls, Michigan; *Helen C. Marshall*, instructor in physical education, Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi; *Gretchen Moore*, teacher, Mt. Carmel, Indiana; *Jay Schaff*, teacher and coach, Williamsfield, Illinois; *Robert L. Freeman*, physical education teacher and coach, Athens, Illinois; *Theodore F. Heiney*, assistant secretary, YMCA, Bloomington, Indiana; *Robert C. Goodrich*, *Richard Burch*, *Walter LaMaster* and *James Bonahoom* are in the armed services. *Robert E. Abbuhl* and *Serena Arnold* are continuing their graduate studies at the university, Miss Arnold as graduate assistant.

Director of Recreation degrees were earned by *Arthur Bland*, *Theodore Deppe* and *Clifford Seymour*, who are also continuing graduate studies at the university, the latter as graduate assistant; *Israel Heaton*, chairman of recreation division and associate professor of physical education, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah; *Charles Parks*, Baltimore department of recreation; *Bret McGinnis*, director of recreation, Neosho, Missouri; *Harry Feldman*, superintendent of recreation, Port Huron, Michigan.

DOG



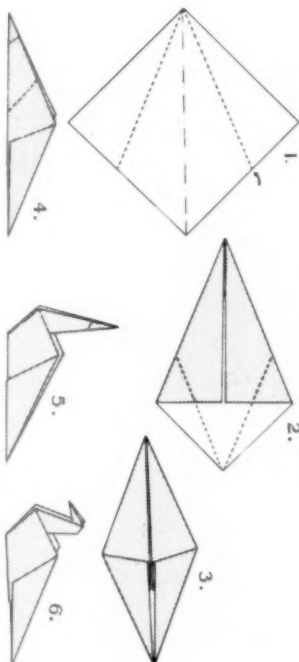
- 1—Cut strips of paper for legs, neck and tail. Cut feet, head, and rectangle for body.
- 2—Paste ends of two strips together at right angles.
- 3—Fold A over B, then B over A, and so on. On last fold, paste ends of strips to hold them in place.
- 4—Fold rectangle on dotted lines and paste tab A to B to form dog's body.
- 5—Paste two head pieces together, fold tabs out.
- 6—Paste all parts in place as shown.

Recipes for Fun Paper Folding

• Paper folding is an activity which has been participated in and enjoyed by children of all lands through the ages. Materials needed are few and simple—bits of colored paper, crayons or paints, scissors, and paste. The finished products can be used effectively for table or room decorations and party favors as well as for playthings for youngsters. Japanese folded birds illustrated are used with permission from *Origami* by Claude Sarasas, published by Dainippon Yubenkai, Kodansha, Tokyo, Japan.



ALBATROSS—*Ahodori*

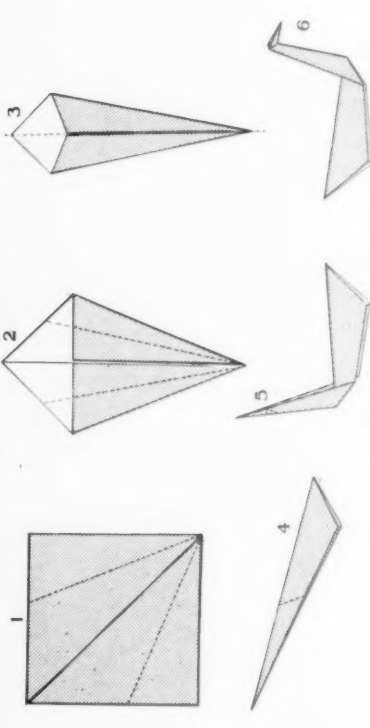


- 1—Fold square of white paper diagonally to mark center and fold corners in to center line.
- 2—Fold sides in to center line.
- 3—Fold on center line.
- 4—Crease as indicated.
- 5—Fold sides in, reversing center crease, to form neck.
- 6—Fold point in, reversing center crease, to form head. Color bill yellow, eye and lines for feathers black.



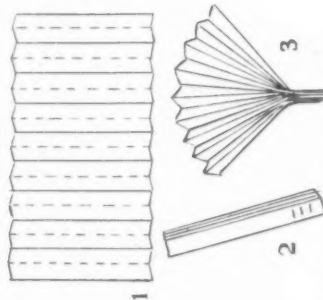
(Fold Back)

PEACOCK—Kujaku



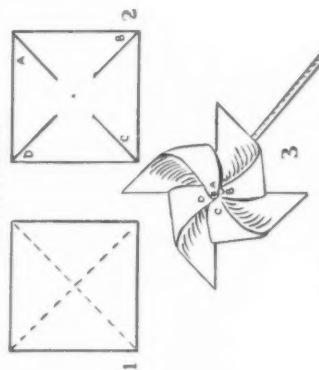
- 1—Fold square of colored paper diagonally to mark center and fold corners in to center line.
- 2—Fold sides in to center.
- 3—Fold through center.
- 4—Crease on dotted line and fold up on crease, reversing center fold to form neck.
- 5—Crease on dotted lines.
- 6—Fold, reversing center crease, to form head.
- 7—Add feathers and comb of colored paper.

FAN



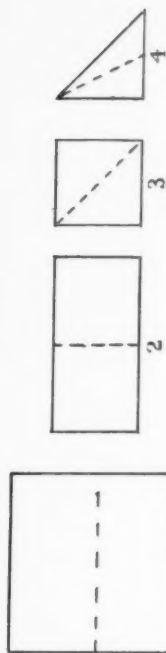
- 1—Fold rectangle of colored paper as indicated—up on dotted lines, down on solid lines.
- 2—Staple or paste paper together on one end to form handle.
- 3—Spread out top to fan shape.

PINWHEEL



- 1—Fold square of colored paper diagonally, unfold, and fold diagonally again through opposite corners.
- 2—Cut as indicated on solid lines.
- 3—Bring points A-B-C-D to center and fasten with tack to stick.

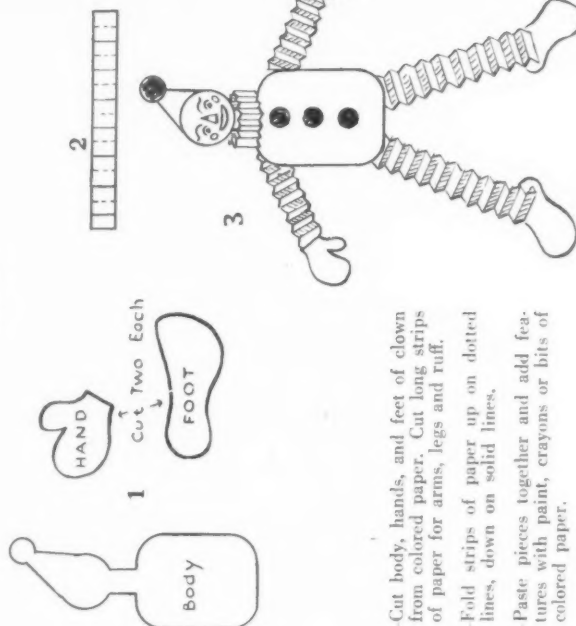
STAR



- 1—Fold square of paper through center.
- 2—Fold in half again.
- 3—Fold diagonally.
- 4—Fold through center.
- 5—Cut as indicated.
- 6—Fold up on dotted lines, down on solid lines.



CLOWN



- 1—Cut body, hands, and feet of clown from colored paper. Cut long strips of paper for arms, legs and ruff.
- 2—Fold strips of paper up on dotted lines, down on solid lines.
- 3—Paste pieces together and add features with paint, crayons or bits of colored paper.

(Fold Along This Line)

Recreation Leadership Training Programs

Information regarding short-term recreation training opportunities, available throughout the country during the spring and summer of 1953, is presented in the following listing. Fall and winter training projects will be listed in the September 1953 issue of RECREATION. All those who wish to have their workshops, institutes, and conferences included should send them to the NRA Personnel Service by June 1, 1953.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>For Further Information</u>
February 7-April 25	Cooperative Recreation Workshop University Settlement, New York City (Survey and special courses)	Miss Gladys Schortz, 125 Sullivan Street, New York City
February 23-27	Great Lakes Park Training Institute, Pokagon State Park, Angola, Indiana	Garrett G. Eppley, Department of Recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
March 7-29	Cooperative Recreation Workshop New York City (Folk Songs and Dances—short course)	Miss Gladys Schortz, 125 Sullivan Street, New York City
March 8-14	Great Plains Recreation Laboratory, Nysted, Nebraska	Duane E. Loewenstein, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska
March 9-11	Mid-Continent Regional Park and Recre- ation Conference, University of Minnesota Center for Continuation Study, Minneapolis, Minnesota	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski, Superintendent of Parks and Recrea- tion, Grand Forks, North Dakota
March 12-14 (Approximately)	Recreation Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.	Lawrence V. Loy, University of Massachusetts, South College, Amherst, Massachusetts
March 27-29	Second Annual National Square Dance Convention, Kansas City, Missouri	Robert L. Black, Community Recreation Assistant, Missouri Division of Resources and Development, Jefferson City, Missouri
March 30-April 3	Group Work Institute, Boston Univer- sity, School of Social Work, Boston, Massachusetts	Saul Bernstein, Boston University, School of Social Work, 264 Bay State Road, Boston 15, Massachusetts
April 4-25	Cooperative Recreation Workshop, New York City (Introduction to Art—short course)	Miss Gladys Schortz, 125 Sullivan Street, New York City
April 8-11	18th Annual National Folk Festival, St. Louis, Missouri	Miss Sarah G. Knott, Lowell Apartments, 4041 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri
April 10-11	Kentucky Folk Festival, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	Dr. James S. Brown, Chairman, Kentucky Folk Festival, c/o Rural Sociology Department, University of Kentucky, Lex- ington, Kentucky
April 16-18	Mountain Folk Festival, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky	Frank H. Smith, Box 1826, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky
April 16-18	Institute on Group Work and Recreation with the Aged, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio	Miss Esther Test, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio
April 23-29	South Central Jurisdictional Recreation Workshop, Turner Falls Methodist Camp Ground, Oklahoma	Dr. Paul D. Womeldorf, 805 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
April 27-May 1	Kansas State Recreation Workshop, Hutchinson, Kansas	Miss Mary R. Von Skyke, County Extension Office, Iola, Kansas
May	Minnesota Recreation Conference, Uni- versity of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota	H. R. Giles, Cooke Hall, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
May 12-17	Hoosier Recreation Workshop, Meron, Indiana	Gordon F. Jones, State Club Office, Purdue University, Ex- tension Work, Lafayette, Indiana
May 13-20	"Chatcolab" Northwest Recreation Lead- er's Laboratory, Camp Heyburn, Lake Chatcolet, Idaho	Mrs. Louise Richardson, Experiment Station, Corvallis, Mon- tana
May 29-June 4	Missouri Recreation Workshop Camp C-2, Lake of the Ozarks, Mis- souri	Robert L. Black, Community Recreation Assistant, Missouri Division of Resources and Development, Jefferson City, Missouri
June (late)	Playground Leaders' Institute County Center, White Plains, N. Y.	Miss Vivian O. Wills, Room 242, Count Office Building, White Plains, New York
June (last two weeks)	Michael Herman Folk Dance Camp, Pioneer Camps, Bridgton, Maine	Michael Herman, Box 201, Flushing, Long Island, New York
July 3-August 26	Perry-Mansfield Camps and School of the Theatre, Steamboat Springs, Col- orado	Miss Portia Mansfield, 135 Corona Avenue, Pelham, New York
August 16-29	Eastern Cooperative Recreation School, State College, Stroudsburg, Pa.	Mrs. Ruth Norris, 62 West 82nd Street, New York 24, New York
August (third week)	Recreation School, Clear Lake Metho- dist Camp, Iowa	Reverend C. O. Strohl, 615 Tenth Street, Des Moines, Iowa

COMMUNITY CENTER HOUSEKEEPING

The second of a
series of articles
on this subject.

This is a continuation of a tour of the community center to note necessary minor repairs and alterations which can be made now to save major repairs later. Last month's check list included (1) windows, (2) curtains, drapes, shades; (3) pictures, wall hangings, plaques, and other wall decorations; (4) light fixtures, lamps, electrical outlets, switches, cords; (5) furniture; and (6) baseboards, moldings, window ledges, and other woodwork.

1. *Walls.* Are there places where patching plaster is needed to fill cracks, nail holes, and so forth? (Many good, simple-to-use commercial products for minor repairs are available on the market.) Does paint need re-touching in spots? (It's a good idea to have a little extra paint mixed and held in reserve when an area is painted, to be used for these repair jobs.) Do the walls need to be dusted or washed? Are there spots which should be removed? (Most stains and marks are much easier to remove before they "set"; and rearranging the furniture occasionally helps to prevent excessive wear and soil to wall areas around chairs and divans.)

2. *Ceilings.* Are ceilings free of cobwebs, smudges, soot, scaling paint or loose wallpaper? Are there unsightly and unnecessary wires, metal or wood stripping, or other superfluous materials which could be removed to improve the appearance of the ceilings? Have old decorations been completely removed? Are there stains which signify a roof or plumbing leak which needs repair?

3. *Doors.* Do they open and close easily? Do hinges need oiling? Is hardware all securely fastened in place?

Do locks work properly and easily? Are they badly marked or damaged around the door knobs or frames? (Use of plastic or metal shields or an extra coat of paint will protect these areas and simplify keeping them clean.)

4. *Storage Spaces.* Is storage space adequate? (It usually isn't, but rearranging and adding shelves, putting things away neatly and compactly, with seldom used items in the back or up high and out of the way, helps to make the most of the space you do have.) Is it neat and orderly? Are often-used items easily accessible? Are shelves, drawers, racks and bins clearly labelled to show where all supplies belong? Are supplies returned to their proper places as soon as possible after they have been used? Is an up-to-date inventory maintained? Is there a special place for items needing repair? Is lighting adequate? (See "Does Your Stockroom Pay Dividends?" by Lerton S. Krushas in RECREATION, June 1951.)

5. *Stairways.* Are they kept clean and constantly free from rubbish or spilled materials which could cause a safety hazard? Are they clear of all unnecessary materials and equipment which cause traffic obstructions? Are they well lighted? Do they have handrails where necessary? Are there loose boards which should be fixed, weak ones which need reinforcing or replacing? Are there non-skid treads where needed? Are they securely fastened and in good condition?

Suggestions

● An excellent how-to-do-it manual on public building housekeeping and main-

tenance is *The School Custodian's Housekeeping Handbook* by Henry H. Linn, Leslie C. Helm, and K. P. Grabarkiewicz; published by the Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York in 1948.* While this book is written specifically for the school custodian, so much of the material in it is pertinent to community centers that it should prove an invaluable source of information to those responsible for recreation buildings.

● Many of the manufacturers of cleaning compounds, waxes, polishes, paints, flooring materials, lighting equipment, and so forth, have available pamphlets and instruction sheets on proper methods for the use of their products; on refinishing of floors, walls, and furniture; and other good practical suggestions to simplify your housekeeping. A list of these will appear on the April "Market News" page.

● Maintain a "clip and save" folder where you can file, for future reference, articles containing good ideas on decorating, painting, care of furniture, rugs, draperies; on new products on the market for cleaning and repairing and any other items which might prove useful in the task of keeping your center clean and attractive with minimum expenditure of time and money.

● If you have a special "gimmick" or labor saver which works successfully for you, take a moment to write it down and send it on to us—it may be just the helpful hint needed to solve a problem of a fellow recreation worker.

* Available from the publisher for \$3.75 postpaid.

How To Do It!

by *Frank A. Staples*

DECORATE

Curtains-Luncheon Sets-Tablecloths-Scarfs-Pillow Covers-Chair Covers-Cabinets-Lamp Shades-and many other articles of wood, cloth and paper

by using gadgets such as shown in the sketches on this page.



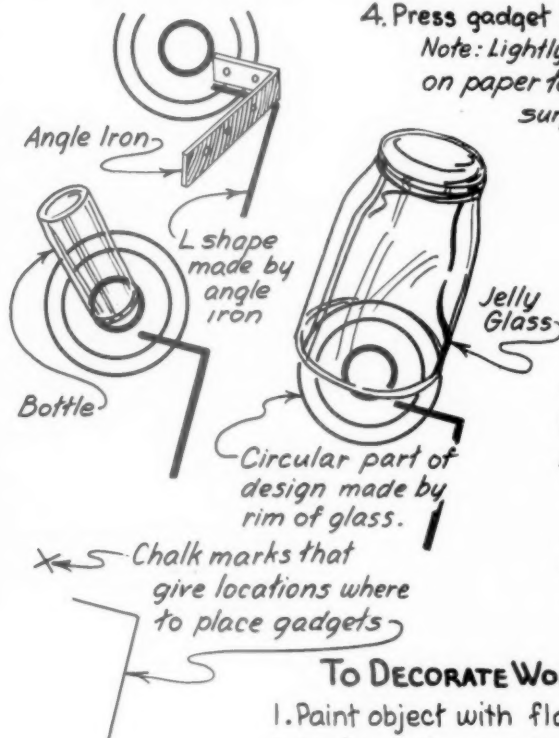
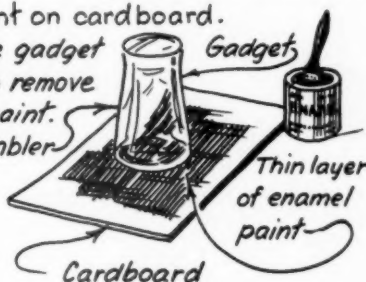
MATERIALS

NEWSPAPER-CARDBOARD-ENAMEL PAINT-1" BRUSH-TURPENTINE and GADGETS.

METHOD

1. Place object to be decorated on newspaper.
2. Mark location of design units with chalk.
3. Spread thin layer of enamel paint on cardboard.
4. Press gadget in paint on cardboard.

Note: Lightly place gadget on paper towel to remove surplus paint.



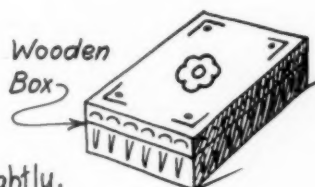
5. Press gadgets on object to be decorated - chalk marks will give location for placing each gadget to complete the design units.

Note: The four gadgets used in illustrated design example are: tumbler-bottle-jelly glass-and angle iron.

TO DECORATE WOOD

1. Paint object with flat coat.
2. Apply design-use the same method as used in cloth decorating.

NOTE: Press metal gadgets firmly and glass objects lightly.



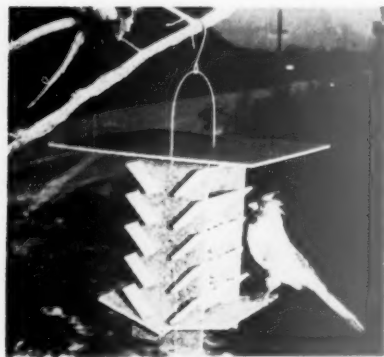
Recreation

MARKET NEWS



Bird Feeder

A novel wild bird feeder with an automatic feed hopper having a capacity of two pounds is sold through garden clubs, pet shops, seed stores, and other retail outlets. Packaged in an envelope, the E-Z Fill Wild Bird Feeder is made of Masonite hard-board pieces which may be assembled without fasteners in a few minutes. The hopper is filled by sliding up the roof on the wire serving as a hanger. Designed for long, trouble-free service, the feeder is manufactured by Greenfield Wood Products, Youngs Creek, Indiana. It is available in four sizes that retail from \$1 to \$3.



Masonry Paint

All masonry surfaces—including stucco, cement, building blocks, asbestos-cement shingles and brick—can be coated in decorator styled colors and given certified weatherproof protection with new Sapolin Mason-Dri.

This new rubber based masonry paint permits full protection against the destructive elements of lime, alkali and moisture present in masonry. Its durable non-lustrous finish keeps ma-

sonry surfaces free from stains, streaks and mildew. It is able to retain its full color appearance even in the face of damp alkali conditions and driving rains.

Sapolin Mason-Dri contains chemical properties that prolong the life of masonry surfaces since it seals against moisture and freezing. Its insulating qualities allow a surface to "breathe" sufficiently to permit the escape of excessive moisture.

Simple to apply by brush, roller or spray, Mason-Dri will not crack, peel or flake even in the face of sharp temperature changes. Quick drying, it is available in ready mixed decorator colors. Special inter-mixtures can be obtained according to color preferences.

Sapolin Mason-Dri is available at paint, hardware and department stores everywhere and is manufactured by Sapolin Paints, Inc., 229 East 42nd Street, New York City.

1953 Voit Catalog

W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation has announced the publication of its new 1953 athletic equipment catalog. The colorful 32-page booklet includes all of the Voit items for individual and team sports the year around. There are several new items, such as the golf master, a home practice device; the all rubber putting cup; nose clips in regular and junior sizes; junior sports kits of various assortments; and others. In addition, a number of standard Voit items have been improved such as pebbling and appearance of footballs and basketballs; stainless steel hardware on all swim masks and goggles; a new, improved design on adjustable swim-fins; a new, easier-to-use Latex

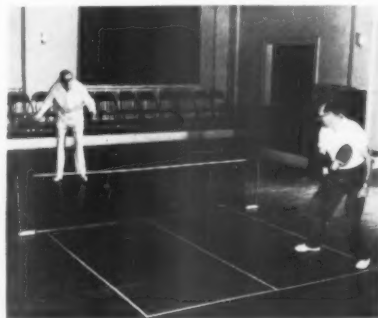
repair unit, and other modifications.

Interested individuals may obtain copies of this new catalog by writing to the firm at 1600 East 25th Street, Los Angeles 11; 350 West Ontario Street, Chicago 10; or 251 Fourth Avenue, New York 10.

Floor Tennis

A fast, new, competitive sport has been born and the United States Floor Tennis Association has copyrighted the rules and regulations in order to supervise and conduct official Floor Tennis tournaments. Floor Tennis is played on any floor surface on an 8 by 16 foot court with a 2 foot high net. Base, side, and center lines are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, painted on the floor, or a special plastic type tape developed for this purpose may be used. A regulation table tennis ball is used and the bats are slightly larger and longer than table tennis racquets. Table tennis scoring is used and the play is quite similar; however, there is a greater chance for an average player to return hard smashes and to carry on sustained rallies which makes the game more interesting.

This game should appeal to schools, clubs, gyms and social centers since it can be played on almost any kind of floor and the minimum of equipment needed makes it relatively inexpensive.



Pictured on the left is Coleman Clark, National Table Tennis Champion 1932, now associated with Floor Tennis. On the right is Dr. H. A. Hattstrom, well known golfer and bowler (author of *Golf After Forty*), creator of the game.

For information write to the United States Floor Tennis Association, 1724 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Personnel Placement



R. J. Foval

Members of the Sub-Committee on Placement of Recreation Personnel met for the first time at the National Recreation Congress in Seattle and discussed various aspects of the program. Before that time we had laid the ground work for this meeting by correspondence. We asked all members of the committee to make suggestions as to the most important things that should be studied. We were warned repeatedly by members of the sub-committee against duplicating work that had already been done by the National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, colleges and other groups. The thought was expressed, however, that our committee might bring together some of the loose ends. We also might be able to complete and improve upon projects that have been partially done by other groups.

Suggestions coming from members of the sub-committee included the following needs:

Certification of recreation personnel.

Up-grading of civil service examinations for recreation positions.

More complete information regarding job vacancies.

A constant revision and bringing up to date of recreation standards.

Awards for years of service such as they do in industry.

Closer relations with personnel directors of industry, colleges, state recreation associations, municipal officials and recreation departments.

Other suggestions were made but those above seemed to be the ones listed most often. The meeting was attended by nine of the nineteen members of the committee. We were also able to meet with Dr. Paul Douglass, our general chairman, John Hutchinson, coordinator, and W. C. Sutherland, secretary to the committee. These men helped us in our thinking. After considerable discussion it was agreed to start working on the following three projects:

Civil Service: That the civil service departments of the nation be advised as to the qualifications and the type of work involved in the various classes of recreation positions. Prior to contacting the civil service departments it was suggested that the committee prepare a brief statement as to the recreation classifications and a guide list of qualifications pertinent to the recreation field, which could be used merely as a guide in setting up examinations; that the attention of the examining authorities should be drawn to up-grading the placement examination; that resident requirements be removed when possible; and that the examination include both a written test and an interview.

Dorothea Lensch, director of recreation in Portland, Oregon, was named chairman of this committee. She has chosen the following people from the Northwest to work with her: Willard H. Shumard, Mary F. Quirk, Ben Evans, Kenneth Fowell, Thomas W. Lantz, Carl S. Munson, and S. G. Witter.

Certification of Recreation Personnel: That the California certification standards be studied in terms of their adaptability to a national standard. Pauline des Grange, superintendent of recreation in San Diego, California, was appointed chairman of this committee with the privilege of choosing members of her own committee.

Public Relations: That there need to be streamlined brochures for mass distribution on the following: (1) how to select recreation executives (qualifications, et cetera); (2) the essentials of a good recreation department; (3) how to select recreation personnel; and (4) recreation policies and practices. These materials should be made available to mayors, city recreation boards and others to serve as a constant reminder that "there are standards" for recreation personnel. Stuart Richter, superintendent of parks and recreation in Colorado City, Colorado, was appointed chairman of this committee with the power to choose members of his committee.

The Sub-Committee on Placement of Recreation Personnel has received many other suggestions but, for the time being, feels that it might be well to concentrate on the above. Placement of recreation personnel covers many fields. The committee was in agreement that it should move slowly and be sure of its ground. It is hoped that within the next few months this committee will have something more definite to report.

(Continued on page 566.)

MR. FOVAL is superintendent of recreation in Decatur, Ill.

(Continued from page 565)

Committee Members

E. Stuart Richter, Colorado Springs, Colorado
Dorothea Lensch, Portland, Oregon
Gerald P. Burns, New York City
R. Wayne Cunningham, Hammond, Indiana
Mrs. Pauline des Granges, San Diego, California
Kenneth Fowell, Great Falls, Montana
Alan L. Heil, Montclair, New Jersey
L. B. Houston, Dallas, Texas
Ralph B. McClintock, Omaha, Nebraska
Ben W. Miller, Los Angeles, California
William P. Mott, Jr., Oakland, California
Joseph D. Owens, Kansas City, Missouri
Walter Roy, Chicago, Illinois
Willard B. Stone, Albany, New York
Alfred P. Strozdas, Paducah, Kentucky
Clarence L. Thomas, Dayton, Ohio
Robert Turner, Lanett, Alabama
Harold S. Wagner, Akron, Ohio
Russell Foval (Chairman), Decatur, Illinois

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Listening and Viewing

New Films

Educational and entertainment subjects of Walt Disney Productions, animated, technicolor: *History of Aviation*—18 minutes, from Kitty Hawk to the American Airliner, \$6.00; *The Alaskan Eskimo*—27 minutes, first of a "People and Places" series, \$9.00; *Behind the Scenes of Walt Disney Studio*—26 minutes, with Robert Benchley's humorous guidance, \$9.00; *Disney Cartoon Parade #1*—26 minutes, three animated cartoons, \$8.00, which may also be obtained as individual films—9 minutes, \$3.00. From Association Films, Incorporated, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, or Ideal Films Corporation, 65 East South Water Street, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Over one thousand 16mm entertainment features, including Hollywood favorites, shorts, serials and Westerns, listed in the Ideal Films 1953 *Entertainment Catalogue*. Rentals for features, mounted in ninety-minute programs, are from \$7.50 to \$25.00 on a one-day basis, subject to discount on eight or more feature programs reserved in one year. A separate listing of \$4.95 bargain features is available.

"Fitness Through Recreation" films, produced by Information Services Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa: *Fitness is a Family Affair*—15 minutes, a group of neighbors providing their own recreation facilities, \$3.00; *When All the People Play*—20 minutes, fine and active recreation project, including sports, arts and crafts, developed through community spirit, \$4.50. From National Film Board of Canada, 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York 20.

TV in California

• Now in its second year of bringing craft demonstrations to the homes of thousands of southern California residents, is the TV program, "Playcrafters Club." The telecast, on channel five, from KTLA, at 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday, is presented by five public recreation agencies in the Los Angeles area, in cooperation with the

Southern Section of the California Teachers Association. Each agency and school is assigned one complete daily program. Under L. Arnold Pike, as coordinator, the programs have presented cigar box crafts, "Zulu warrior" cork project, a one-bug zoo, scrap crafts, printing with potatoes and many "how-to-makes," such as puppet stage, pocket observatory, table loom, and so on. Other Los Angeles TV and radio programs were listed in "Taking Advantage of Television," in the October, 1951, issue of RECREATION.

• Residents of *San Mateo, California*, and college students, many with lunch in hand, attended the World's Series last fall through the efforts of the recreation department and a local electric shop. A large TV set was installed in the grandstand of the city baseball park. The regular concessionaire dispersed hot dogs, peanuts and "Cracker Jack," thus creating a true baseball atmosphere. Five hundred spectators attended the final game of the series. Both the recreation department and the local merchant felt well repaid for their efforts. In fact, the electric house is allowing the antenna installation to remain to be used for future similar attractions.

Radio in South Carolina

The use of state parks as out-door classrooms, as well as places of quiet recreation, is the goal of the Ranger Parks "school-of-the-air" radio broadcasts. For the third year, the South Carolina state parks division is presenting twenty-eight, fifteen-minute, weekly programs in nature, science, history and conservation, through ten radio stations in the state. The setting for most of the programs is in the state parks, where the narrator points out things of interest along the nature study trails. A special Ranger Parks teachers' manual, which supplements the broadcasts, has been mailed to all intermediate and junior high schools in the state. A teacher may obtain a copy from the State Commission of Forestry in Columbia.

Books Received

- ANIMAL FAIR, THE, Alice and Martin Provencen. Simon and Schuster, Inc., New York 13. Pp. 76. \$2.50.
- COMMUNITY WELFARE ORGANIZATION, Herbert Hewitt Stroup. Harper and Brothers, New York 16. Pp. 612. \$6.00.
- DICTIONARY OF DISCARDS, Frank M. Rich. Association Press, New York 7. Paper bound. Pp. 143. \$3.50.
- HOLIDAY PROGRAMS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, Aileen Fisher. Plays, Inc., 7 Arlington Street, Boston 16, Mass. Pp. 374. \$3.60.
- LIVING IN THE LATER YEARS. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. Paper bound. Pp. 176. \$2.50.
- RHYTHMIC PROGRAM FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, THE, Grace Fielder. The C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis. Paper bound. Pp. 244. \$3.50.
- RUG HOOKING AND BRAIDING, Dorothy Lawless. Studio-Crowell, New York 16. Pp. 208. \$4.50.

Pamphlets

- ALCOHOLISM—A SICKNESS THAT CAN BE BEATEN, Alton L. Blakeslee. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 32. \$2.5.
- CINCINNATI REPORT, THE. Council of Social Agencies, 312 West Ninth Street, Cincinnati 2. Pp. 276. \$2.00.
- EXPLORING YOUR PERSONALITY, William E. Henry. Science Research Association, Inc., 57 West Grand Avenue, Chicago 10. Pp. 49. \$4.0.
- FOLK DANCE GUIDE. Paul Schwartz, Box 342, Cooper Station, New York 3. Pp. 16. \$5.0.
- FOREST FIRE FIGHTING FUNDAMENTALS. Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Sacramento 14. Pp. 59.
- HEALTH SERVICES IN CITY SCHOOLS, H. F. Kilander. Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 68. \$2.5.
- HEALTHY PERSONALITY FOR EVERY CHILD, A. Health Publications Institute, Inc., 216 North Dawson Street, Raleigh, N. C. Pp. 197. \$1.00.
- LEISURE ACTIVITIES OF YOUTH IN BERKELEY, Davis McEntire. Berkeley Council of Social Welfare, City Hall, Berkeley 4, Calif. Pp. 53. \$1.25.
- REVIEW OF DAY CAMPS IN CHICAGO, A,

1952. Chicago Recreation Commission, 100 North Central Park Boulevard, Chicago 24. Pp. 14.
- SCHOOL HOUSING FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, Romaine P. Mackie. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 26. \$1.5.
- STRENGTHENING OUR FOREIGN POLICY. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York 16. Pp. 28. \$2.5.
- THE 1952 "PR" GUIDE. Division of Press and Radio Relations, National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 32. \$1.5.
- USING YOUR HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY, Martin Rossoff. The H. W. Wilson Co., New York 52. Pp. 75. \$7.0.
- WHEN CHILDREN FACE CRISES, George J. Mohr, M.D., Science Research Assoc., Chicago 10. Pp. 49. \$4.0.
- YOUNG WORKERS IN 1952, Annual Report, the National Child Labor Committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 23.
- YOUTH AND THE COMMUNITY, Part I. Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc., 8 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 64. \$9.0.
- YOUTH AND THE COMMUNITY, Part II—For Schools, Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc., 8 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 76. \$9.0.

Magazines

- AMERICAN CITY, December 1952
Dade County's New Marinas and Boat Lift.

- BEACH AND POOL, November 1952
Pool Volume.
Three Prize Winning Pool Projects.
- JUNIOR LEAGUE, November 1952
Children's Museums. How Leagues Aid the Field.
- PARKS AND RECREATION, November 1952
Outdoor Education in City Living, Dr. J. B. Kirkpatrick.
Origin and Development of Parks, Part II, Chas. E. Doell.
How a Small Town Built a Recreation Area.
Park District Runs a Work-Recreation Camp, Richard E. Walpole.
The Park-School System in Grand Rapids, Frederick C. See.
Maintenance Mart.
- December 1952
Playfield Drainage and Construction, W. H. Warren.
Maintenance Mart.
- PARK MAINTENANCE, December 1952
Golf Course Studies Reveal How Municipals Are Doing.
Old Barn Foundation Now Serves in Park as Unique Type of Picnic Center.

TENNIS FOR TEACHERS

Enlarged Edition, 227 pp. . . . \$3.50

MEN AND WOMEN TENNIS COACHES—This book gives stroke mechanics and strategy; teaching methods for handling large groups of pupils on one court. Included are 73 action photos and diagrams; Official Tennis Rules; graphic wall chart with 18 sketches.

TENNIS SELF-INSTRUCTOR

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PLAYERS WHO WANT TO IMPROVE—This self-instruction handbook gives simple directions for learning the nine tennis strokes and improving your court strategy in both singles and doubles. 42 action photos and illustrations that show how champions play their shots.

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Play Schools Association, 119 West
57th Street, New York 19. Pp. 15.
\$.25.

A play school program is devised specifically for children from five to twelve years of age. In it, the children are assigned to groups according to age and emotional maturity, with a continuity of regular attendance, and assignment of each child to his own homeroom and leader.

This small, blue pamphlet, based on play school experiences throughout the country, sets certain minimum standards on program, required staff, staff qualifications, material and equipment, space, records, work with parents and families, and health and safety, the latter including such details as room temperature, toilet facilities necessary and amount of lighting needed.

Departments, organizations and leaders working with children from five to twelve will wish to become familiar with these standards, even though their program may not be in a play school setting. Certain basic standards are necessary in any good program, and these will add to the considerable literature now being developed on this subject. The Play Schools Association must be congratulated on its simple, carefully prepared statement.—*Virginia Musselman*, Program Service, National Recreation Association.

American School and University Volume 24, 1952-53

American School Publishing Corp.,
New York. Pp. 1007. \$5.00.

Like earlier editions, the 1952-53 volume of American School and University contains much information that is of interest and value to persons concerned with the field of recreation. This profusely illustrated volume contains many photographs and plans of recreation facilities indoors and out and many articles which relate to the planning of recreation features in connection with school plants.

Of special significance is the article by Dr. N. L. Engelhardt, Sr., describing the Sunset Community Center of San Francisco, an outstanding example of cooperative planning on the part of school and city authorities. "School and College Swimming Pools," by R. Jackson Smith, is an exceptionally fine discussion of principles in the design and construction of indoor pools. The "Symposium: Good Maintenance Practices" affords many suggestions for the care of recreation buildings and "Trends in Multi-Purpose Rooms" likewise offers ideas for indoor recreation facilities. Of major interest is the article, "Facilities for School Camping," by George and Louise Donaldson.

Many of the other articles point out the increasing provision of recreation facilities in school buildings and the enlistment of community cooperation in planning these facilities. These tendencies are especially illustrated in an article describing the new Negro Junior High School in Temple, Texas, which contains a number of features that are specifically designed to afford a recreation center for the Negro community.

The voluminous section describing various products of interest to school officials affords a source of information on a great variety of materials that are needed in the development and maintenance of a municipal recreation system.—*George D. Butler*, Research Department, National Recreation Association.

Recreation Leadership

Walter L. Stone and Charles G. Stone.
The William-Frederick Press, New
York. Pp. 81. \$2.00.

This publication, under father-son authorship, is designed to serve as "a manual of program planning, philosophy, and development, and of the skills of leadership needed in the use of leisure time that makes for fullness of life through leisure, and makes for creative, democratic living."

The manual begins with an over-all view of the need for planning for the leisure of a democratic people and

what should be included in that planning. It describes the duties of the recreation leader and the qualities, skills and techniques required, the training necessary, and closes with an over-all view of the field of recreation and its relation to other fields of human and social welfare.

The volume contains many valuable suggestions as to functions, duties and procedures of recreation leaders, presents an interesting discussion of the nature and significance of recreation and affords much material which merits study by individuals looking toward service in the recreation field. It would be more readable and effective, however, if it contained illustrations of the method by which general principles are applied in specific situations, or examples affording evidence that the authors were actually drawing upon their own varied experiences. To a greater extent than would seem necessary or advisable, the authors have drawn upon other sources for their material.

In many respects the purpose of helping present and potential recreation leaders has been achieved. One might question however the validity of such statements as: "Our most vital spiritual problem is the problem of leisure"; "The schoolroom is devoted primarily to the study of books"; "The way society is at the present time, there is no adequate place for our youth"; "All important administrative decisions should be made by the participants who are effected"; or of such comments as: "Recreation should be social and not discriminatory"; and "Recreation believes in intelligence"—to name only a few.

Student Aid for Recreation Majors—P 162

Copies of this booklet listing scholarships, fellowships and assistantships are still available from the National Recreation Association. Fifteen cents—free to active Associate Members.

Recreation Leadership Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association
and
Local Recreation Agencies

February, March and April 1953

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Shelby, North Carolina February 2-5	Ralph J. Andrews, Director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Education Building Annex, Room 134, Raleigh
	Pasadena, California February 16-19	Cecil F. Martin, Director of Recreation, Jefferson Recreation Center, 1501 East Villa Street
	San Leandro, California March 9-12	Ross Cunningham, Director of Recreation
	Chico, California March 16-19	L. L. Seifert, Executive Director, Chico Area Recreation Department, 117 Broadway
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Salisbury, North Carolina March 2-5	Miss Dorothy Morefield, Program Director, Recreation Commission, Community Building, P. O. #453
	Greensboro, North Carolina March 16-19	Miss Mabel Smith, Greensboro Recreation Department
MILDRED SCANLON Social Recreation	Winston-Salem, North Carolina February 2-5	Lloyd B. Hathaway, Superintendent, Department of Recreation
	Greenville, Pennsylvania February 9-12	Dunham V. Reinig, Director, Recreation Association, Riverside Rec- reation Center
	Butler, Pennsylvania February 24-26	Miss Dora Jane Frangona, Supervisor of Girls and Adult Activities, Department of Public Recreation, City Building
	Portland, Maine (tentative) March 2-5	John H. Crain, Jr., Director of Recreation, 260 Congress Street
	Oak Park, Illinois March 11-14	Miss Lilly Ruth Hanson, Acting Director, Stevenson Playground, Lake Street and Taylor Avenue
	Lanett, Alabama March 23-26	Fred Caswell, Director, Lanett Recreation Department
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Natural Bridge, Virginia March 30-31	L. E. Kibler, Assistant Supervisor Health and Physical Education, Safety and Recreation, State Board of Education, Richmond
	Amarillo, Texas February 9-12	Miss Marian Thompson, Executive Secretary, Community Council, 1008 Jackson
	Louisville, Kentucky February 17-26	Kirby M. Stoll, Special Activities Supervisor, Department of Public Parks and Recreation, Central Park
	Kingsport, Tennessee April 13-23	W. C. McHarris, Director, Department of Recreation
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Asbury Park, New Jersey February 9-12	Mrs. Lola Robinson, West Side Community Center
	Ames, Iowa February 16-19	Mrs. Elizabeth Kiser, Extension Associate in Recreation, Iowa State College of Agriculture

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsors of the courses as listed above.

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He Asked Permission to Stay

Major William E. Barber, USMC

Medal of Honor



EIGHT THOUSAND weary marines lay besieged at Yudam-ni; three thousand more were at Hagaru-ri, preparing a breakthrough to the sea. Guarding a frozen mountain pass between them, Major Barber, with only a company, held their fate in his hands. Encirclement threatened him; he was ordered to withdraw. But he asked permission to stay, and for five zero-cold days the company held the pass against attack. The Major, badly wounded, was carried about on a stretcher to direct defense. When relief came, only eighty-four men could walk away. But Major Barber's action had been decisive in saving a division.

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